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# PHE NATIONAL FIR.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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## THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 30, 1849. For the National Era.

SKETCHES

MODERN REFORMS AND REFORMERS,

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. NEW SERIES.

British India-Clive and Hastings-East India Tax-Monopolies - Forced Labor and Purveyance-Taxes on Idolatry-Amount of Revenue Extorted-Slavery in India-Consequences of English Rule-Fumine and Pestilence-The Courts-Ignorance on Indian Affairs-Vast Power of the East India Company-Change of Public Opinion. Near the close of the seventeenth century, English ships occasionally skirted the coast of Hindostan, anxious to exchange a roll of flannel or a pack of cutlery for a case of muslins or a bag of spices. A surgeon from ne of these vessels was called to attend upon the daughter of the reigning Prince, and succeeded in curing her of a dangerous disease. Being asked what reward he would have for his services, he refused to receive any gift for himself, but solicited commercial privileges for his countrymen. They were granted; and English trading factories were established at Madras and Calcutta. These purely trading posts became the germs of a power which, shooting out its gigantic branches, ultimately clerk in the Madras factory, laid the foundation of British empire in India. Warren Hastings, a cierk in the factory at Calcutta, erected upon this foundation a towering superstructure, whose blighting shadow now covers a million square miles of territory, inspiring awe in the breasts of a hundred millions of people. The dominion of Britain, over this immense area and population, is justifiable neither by the mode in which it was obtained, nor the manner in which it has been exercised. Obtained by force, fraud, and cun-

ning, it has been exercised in a spirit of avarice

shame, and of oppression which gives verity to the fabulous tales of Oriental despotisms in the

olden time.

The whole of Anglo-India is ruled primarily by the Government of Great Britain, but a large portion of it is governed practically by the English East India Company. These Sovereigns in Leadenhall street execute their mandates through a small body of Directors, who acknowledge a slight allegiance to a Board of Control in Downing street. They derive their authority from the Charter of the British Crown, and rule India by permission of the British people. The fundamental principle of their government is, to make India subservient to their pecuniary interests, regardless of its own. Proceeding on the plan of realizing as large a profit as possible on the capital invested, they have taxed the land to the utmost limits of its capacity to pay, making every successive province as it fell into their hands a pretext and a field for higher exactions, and boasting that they have raised the amount of revenue beyond what native rulers were able to extort. They have monopolized every branch of trade that could be made productive, employing in the prosecution the smallest number of laborers at the lowest rate of wages. The instructions of the Company to their Indian agents have invariably been, to make as large remittances as possible. This done, little concern has been felt as to the means employed by the thousand or twelve hundred Englishmen sent thither to enrich their employers and amass private fortunes by plundering the country. The periodical invasion of these hordes of needy adventurers has been like the by permission of British laws, which has been and desolation. For the Company to listen to the complaints of the natives, was a sickly sentimentality unbecoming a great mercantile association; to demand inquiry, was an impertinence to redress grievances, no part of the obligations imposed by the charter. The Hon. F. J. Shore, who spent fifteen years in India, part of the time as a judge of one of the higher courts, says: "The British Indian Government has been practically one of the most extortionate and oppressive that ever existed in India; one under which injustice has been and may be committed, both by the authorities and by individuals, (provided the latter be rich,) to an almost unlimited extent, and under which redress for injuries is almost unatted in the injustion of British laws, which all surp moment by a dash of the pen.

The calamitous consequences of this long-continued system of oppression and extortion can hardly be overrated. The ancient public works have fallen into decay. Public improvement has the furnet contribution; the fallen into decay. Public improvement has have fallen into decay. Public improvement has have f march of the locusts of Egypt-before them was

A BALLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, JOHN G. WHITTER, CORRESPOND.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 18449.

"The state of the stat

a single year, famine anone his carried away is million of the population of a land fertilized by a thousand rivers, and fecund of vegetation under the warm blushes of a tropical sun.

Next to the land tax, the most noxious fruit of British rule is a system of Government Monopolies, covering not merely the luxuries, but the necessaries of life. The chief of these are in corn, rice, salt, indigo, and opium. The district washed by the mouths of the Ganges produces immenses stores of corn and rice. The sca, in the contiguous district of Madras, throws up large quantities of the most beautiful salt. But, though the one district furnishes a surplus of what the other is destitute of, they cannot interchange commodities without paying a monopoly tax to the Government, which amounts to a positive prohibition. Even the owner of a plantation bordering on the ocean, whose liberal waves line it with salt, cannot gather in the product without subjecting himself to heavy fines and imprisonment. It is all seized by the Government, and doled out at such prices as to create an annual revenue of Government, which amounts to a positive prohibition. Even the owner of a plantation bordering on the ocean, whose liberal waves line it with salt, cannot gather in the product without subjecting himself to heavy fines and imprisonment. It is all seized by the Government, and doled out at such prices as to create an annual revenue of nearly £3,000,000. The opium monopoly is still more odious. On the finest corn lands of Benares, Behar, and part of Bengal, the inhabitants are compelled to grow this pernicious drug, and this alove try, from the pine forests of Afghanistan to the cinnamon groves of Ceylon. But a better day has dawned for India. A people which, in the poppy is planted amid curses, its produce purchased by extortion, carried forth by violeace, and sold to work the ruin of millions. The opium being manufactured, the East India Company the least sixty shiflings per pound to the miserable cultivators. In 1839, it exported to China alone £2,700,926 in value; and for many years past its annual profit from the onium manopoly he heave existed. In 1839, it exported to China alone £2,700,926 in value; and for many years past its annual profit from the opium monopoly has been estimated to exceed a million sterling. Other monopolies might be mentioned; but these will suffice as a specimen. Another branch of British extortion is what is termed Forced Labor and Purveyance. In procuring supplies for camps; cattle, sheep, and other food for European soldiers; carriage for troops or civil functionaries; provisions for inits and implecivil functionaries; provisions for jails and implements for convict laborers; trains of workmen for ments for convict laborers; trains of workmen for the Government and for privileged persons—in short, in any levy for civil or military exigences, whether in peace or war, the most cruel exactions are practiced. Out rush the myrmidons of Govern-ment, or privileged Europeans, and seize cattle, camels, sheep, carts, corn, fruits, and whatever is needed, and wherever found. On highways, at foirs on farms they seize on men horses and shooting out its gigantic branches, ultimately spread over the largest and most fertile portion of the peninsula of Hindoston. Robert Clive, a effects of the owners into the roads; and entering

effects of the owners into the roads; and entering shops and dwellings, they carry off what pleases their fancy, gratifies their appetites, or supplies their necessities. They descend to the meanness of going on plantations and threatening to cut down young trees under the pretence of procuring handles for the tools of Government workmen, as a means of extorting bribes to save the trees. When one of these military or civic cavaleades is passing over the country, it scatters terror far and wide. An eye-witness says: "As soon as the people perceive the cortège approaching, accompanied by a police officer, they run and hide themselves. You may see, sometimes, half a village scampering over the fields, pursued by one or more officers in full hue and cry." As long ago as when Hastings travelled in state from Calcutta to Benares, for the purpose of robbing Cheyte which might tingle the cheek of a Shylock with as when Hastings travelled in state from Calcuta to Benares, for the purpose of robbing Cheyte Sing of his treasures and his territories, he expressed his astonishment to see the inhabitants flying at his approach, shutting up their shops, and escaping to the woods. Seventy years have scarcely modified the rigors of the conquering Briton, or abated the terrors of the subdued Indian. scarcely modified the rigors of the conquering Briton, or abated the terrors of the subdued Indian.

The rapacity of the English rulers cannot be better exemplified than in the fact, that while British societies have sent missionaries to convert the natives to Christianity, and on the first Monday of every month tens of thousands in two hemispheres invoke Divine blessings on "India's coral strand," the East India Company has levied taxes on travellers who would visit the Temple of Juggernaut or bathe in the waters of the Ganges, taxing the devotee before he threw himself under the wheels of the idol, taxing the widow before she leaped on the funeral pile of her husband, taxing the mother before she offered her offspring to the crocodile on the banks of the sacred river, and taxing Hindoos for becoming Christians, and, on their refusal to pay, torturing them with thumb-screws, and with standing in the burning sun, bearing heavy stones on their shoulders.

By these and like means, England wrings from this wretched people an annual direct revenue of more than twenty millions sterling. Besides this amount, there are numerous incidental drains upon the resources of the country, of which no account is rendered or kept, and untold sums extracted by the unlicensed extortion of individuals and squads, making the naturally fertile and beautiful peninsula that stretches from the snows of the Himalsya mountains to the sands of Cape Comorin, the plundering ground of England.

And more than this: during ten years of English beasting immediately following the abolition

And more than this: during ten years of English boasting, immediately following the abolition of slavery in her West India Colonies, that in whatever part of the world her flag floated in dominion, there the air was too pure to be inhaled by a slave, the chattel bondmen of British India were to be counted by millions, held in servitude by permission of British laws, which British pow-er could have revoked at any moment by a dash

ears of a listening Parliament, and through gene-rous champions make even the great Court of the India House echo the utterance of their wrongs. Many improvements in Indian affairs have al-ready been secured. The eye of an influential party in England is fixed upon Hindostan, never to be withdrawn, till British rule ceases to vex the peninsula, or ceases wholly to exist. Tens of thousands of the best minds in the kingdom would prefer to see that rule instantly shivered in atoms, and the army, with the cowardly plun-derers that throng in its train and hide behind its bayonets, driven in defeat and disgrace fron India, than that it should exist for a single day except to make atonement for past offences.

To notice more particularly this change in public opinion, will be the object of the next num-

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN OHIO.

The following statement of Political Affairs in Ohio, and of the late events that have attracted all eyes to that State, will furnish our readers, we presume, with correct information on questions which the spirit of Party has hitherto labored to mystify. It is clear, and unimpassioned.

The organization of the Liberty Party in Ohio in 1839-'40, as most of those who joined it came originally from the Whig Party, was not regarded with disfavor, by the Democrats. It is curious enough, however, that, after the organization of the Liberty Party, the Democracy of Ohio never achieved a political victory in the State until last fall. To me the reason seemed obvious enough The first recruits of the Liberty Party were un doubtedly Whigs; but action in an independent organization, upon the great principles which lie at the foundation of all true Democracy, sufficed, almost uniformly, to make them Democrats in the course of a year or two; and the discussion which was kept up, and the professions constantly made by the Whigs of Anti-Slavery sentiments, and esby the Whigs of Anti-Slavery sentiments, and especially of opposition to our Black Laws, had the effect of driving the Democrats, as a party, into pro-slavery positions and into professed support of the Black Laws, and, at the same time, of detaching great numbers of individual Democrats from their party, on account of the inconsistency between its principles and practices—some of whom voted with the Liberty men, some with the Whigs, and some did not vote at all. This continued until the nomination of General Taylor, at Philadelphia, which gave a shock to the Whig anti-slavery men which they could not stand. The result was, instant rebellion; which proved too strong for all the efforts of the Whig leaders, including Corwin, Ewing, and Seward. The vote

of a Philatelphia, which give a most on the Wings of the warms of the Wings of the

Hastings, whose splendid administrative qualities for a time dazzled and drew the public eye from his gigantic crimes, down to the day when George Thompson shook the India House by his lightning eloquence in defence of the deposed Rajah of Sattara, a few jealous eyes have watched the rulers of India.

It is only within the past ten or twelve years that any considerable portion of the British people has uttered a hearty protest against English oppression in the East, and demanded justice for its Oriental brethren. Some palliation for half a century's indifference may be found in the profound ignorance in which the mass of the English people were steeped in relation to their Indian empire. Till a late period, even men of intelligence supposed the functions of the East Indian Company were chiefly commercial, and never dreamed that it marshalled an army in the field three times as numerous as that which conquered at Waterloo; that its agents reigned over a population seven-fold that of England, with a power and splendor equalling Roman proconsuls in the days of Cæsar; that it deposed and crowned princes at pleasure, giving away thrones erected by the successors of Tamerlane; that the Great

Free-Soilers preferred Mr. Giddings, while the majority of them inclined to neither, but wanted a man more identified with Whigism than either. But neither Mr. Ciddings, friends, nor Mr. Chase's, could consent to any third man being brought forward; and it was finally understood, that if the Whigs would support Giddings, and the Democrats would not support Chase, the friends of the latter would vote for the former, and also for Whig nominees, if fit and capable, for Supreme Judges, &c.; and on the other hand, that if the Democrats would support Chase, and the latter would vote for the former, and also for Whig nominees, if fit and capable, for supreme Judges, &c.; and on the other hand, that if the Democrats would support Chase, and the friends of the latter would vote for the former, and also for Whig nominces, if fit and capable, for Supreme Judges, &c.; and on the other hand, that if the Democratic would support Chase, and the Whigs would not support Giddings, the Whig Free-Soilers would vote for the former, and for Democratic Supreme Judges, &c. Most of the Whigs were willing to go for Mr. Giddings, but there were some who refused to go for him under any circumstances, and his election, therefore, became hopeless. The Democrats, on the other hand, had long regarded Mr. Chase with favor, and he was known to be opposed to the whole Whig action in regard to the apportionment law. They therefore felt comparatively little reluctance in coming up to his support, though some found it hard not only to go out of the ranks, but also to vote for an Abolitionist. Finally, he received every Democratic vote, fifty in all, and also the vote of the Democratic Free-Soilers and of the two Independents, and was elected by a majority of four. He did not receive a single vote from the Whig Free-Soilers. Why they withheld their votes, in disregard of the understanding which his friends certainly supposed to exist, and which on their part would have been faithfully and which on their part would have been faithfully and which on their part would have been faithfully and which on their part would have been faithfully and which on their part would have been faithfully and which on their part would have been faithfully and which on their part would have been faithfully and which on their part would have been faithfully and was a location of the support the subscipation of the work and the splendid panor man, lord of all. On the whigs support chase, and the splendid panor man, lord of all. On the landscape for me!

There is the landscape of Winter, with its leafless woodland, its smow-clad fields, its sulted whits similar tends the splendid panorama, lord of all. On the wasts and the splendid panorama, lord of all. On the wasts and the splendid panorama, lord of all. also the vote of the Democratic Free-Soilers and of the two Independents, and was elected by a majority of four. He did not receive a single vote from the Whig Free-Soilers. Why they withheld their votes, in disregard of the understanding which his friends certainly supposed to exist, and which on their part would have been faithfully adhered to, had Mr. Giddings received the Whig votes, and the Democrate treated him as the

adhered to, had Mr. Giddings received the Whig votes, and the Democrats treated him as the Whigs treated Mr. Giddings, is not yet explained. Mr. Giddings, however, it is quite certain, is in no respect responsible for their actions.

I have thus given you a precise explanation of everything important. I think the Democracy of Ohio will now advance to the platform of the true Democracy, and that the chief of the States of the West will vindicate the dignity of her position by corresponding deeds.

#### For the National Era. THOUGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE. INTERNATIONAL WAR.

The question of the right of Governments to enforce their mandates by the sword; of a nation to defend itself, when attacked, after having done all it could to avert the blow; of an injured people to unsheath the sword against oppressive rulers; and of an individual to shed blood in self-defence, and of an individual to shed blood in self-defence, are all grave questions. No possible objection can be raised to a full and free discussion of them. But, totally distinct from all these, is the questions of International War for the settlement of national controversies. From time immemorial, the custom has prevailed. Christians of the first and second centuries strenuously opposed; those of the third, by degrees, fell in; since which, little opposition has been offered, Christianity having striven rather to mitigate the evils of war, than to remove the causes. If we except the Quakers and a few peace men, liberally branded with the epithets of enthusiasts and fanatics, very few have made anything like an earnest resistance to the custom of war. Like rowdies, whose honor must be intact, who spurn the slow movements of law and public opinion, the nations, after little or no effort at negotiation, have rushed to the combat. The custom has become old. It is time honored. Its evils have pressed heavily upon the millions, but they have learned to bear them without thinking why. War rulers do not like to have us think. They would have us obey, rather. if we were to think was might promose troublezeness questions.

if it did, it would scarce be worth surveying, un-less highly beautified by art.

There is the landscape of the billowy prairie, more like ocean asleep than a portion of terra firma. It lacks diversity; but for this deficiency it atones by its matchless grace and its mind-ex-panding vastness. There is the landscape of the "hill country," lively, bold, abrupt, and exhaust-less in its multifarious fascinations. O, give me the grassy, cliffy hills forever!

There is the wild landscape where primeval na-ture sleeps in her solemn, undisturbed repose of

There is the wild landscape where primeval nature sleeps in her solemn, undisturbed repose of ages. How awful the silence. How sombre the pervading gloom. How dense the sunless forest. How dark and dank the deep-down, dismal dell. How lonesome the brook that steals among the overhanging trees. How hoary that storm-beaten crag where the eagle has built his eyrie unmolested for centuries. To such a landscape we may well apply the solemn lines of Pope:

"In those deep solitudes and awful cells, Where heavenly pensive contemplation of And ever-musing melancholy reigns." There is, too, the cultivated landscape, where

there is the landscape of summer, with its ex-uberant foliage, its blushing flowers, its waving grass, its many-colored fields, its sultry glebe, its burning sun, its radiant sky, its cool retreat, its shady grove, its refreshing water-fall.

And there, too, is the landscape of Autumn dearest, sweetest, solemnest of all. Look out through the soft haze which pervades the atmosphere upon the distant woods, and mark the diversified hues of the lately verdant trees. Bebold the mown meadows, green with a second growth, and studded with the numerous stacks of hay and grain. In yonder generous pasture, through which wanders a just perceptible rill from the adjacent steep, see the yoke-used ox, and the faithful team-horse—never known to balk—resting from the toils of summer, up to their knees in clover, or, sated and sleepy, swishing their respective fly-brushes sub tegmine fagi. Hard by the hospitable farm-house, note the huge or chard, with its "apples of gold" and its foliage of crimson; how the sturdy boughs bend with their burden, and shower their sear leaves to the ground. At a little distance down the rocky brook rumbles the rural mill, now enjoying its benefit; its hoppers are full of wheat or corn, and its nimble stones whirl to the music of the water-wheel, while scores of farmers' wagons and bare-backed horses "hang" (in Yankee phrase) at rack, and fence, and bush, waiting impatient, as the supperless dame at home, for the new grain grist. In another direction, on the side of the dusty road, without a friendly tree near by, you cannot fail to observe the old red school-house, and you can even discern through the broken windows the urchins' heads, and now and then the stately form of "the school-marm" pacing to and fro.

But I have not yet described a landscape. True; but have I not been collecting the materials? Now for the landscape. We must first make a choice of season, of situation, of scenery. We choose spring, as the season of bright and vivid conceptions, though not to us the most congenial. For situation, let us select a moderate elevation, from which we may command the view. The scenery shall be sufficiently diversified to embrace a considerable number of objects, yet not so much so as to distract and confound the mind with its complexity. Far in the distance may be traced the shadowy outline of a mountain range, skirting the horizon. This may compose a suitable frame for the grand picture, rather than form any part of it; mountains at a near view are too eng hold the mown meadows, green with a second growth, and studded with the numerous stacks of

## SPEECH OF T. BABINGTON MACAULAY,

On Wednesday, the 21st March last, Mr. T. B. Macaulay was installed as Lord Rector, in presence of the principal professors, students, and brilliant throng of ladies. Mr. Macaulay, after thanking those who had elected him, said :

I am not using a mere phrase, of course, when I say that the feelings with which I bear a part in the ceremony of this day are such as I find it difficult to utter in words. I do not think it strange that, when that great master of eloquence, Edmund Burke, stood where I now stand, he faltered and remained mute. Doubtless the multitude of thoughts which rushed into his mind was such as even he could not easily arrange or express. In thoughts which rushed into his mind was such as even he could not easily arrange or express. In truth, there are few spectacles more striking or affecting than that which a great historical place of education presents on a solemn public day.

There is something strangely interesting in the contrast between the venerable antiquity of the body, and the fresh and ardent youth of the great majority of the members. Recollections and hopes crowd upon us together. The past and the future There is something strangely interesting in the contrast between the venerable antiquity of the body, and the fresh and ardent youth of the great majority of the members. Recollections and hopes crowd upon us together. The past and the future are at once brought close to us. Our thoughts wander back to the time when the foundations of this ancient building were laid, and forward to the time when those whom it is our office to guide and to teach will be the guides and teachers of our posterity. On the present occasion, we may, with peculiar propriety, give such thoughts their course. For it has chanced that my magistracy our posterity. On the present occasion, we may, with peculiar propriety, give such thoughts their course. For it has chanced that my magistracy has fallen in a great secular epoch. This is the four hundredth year of the existence of your unirour nundredth year of the existence of your university. [Cheers] At such jubilees as these—jubilees of which no individual sees more than one—it is natural, it is good, that a society like this—a society which survives all the transitory parts of which it is composed—a society which has a corporate existence and a perpetual succession, should review its annals, should retrace the stages of its growth, from infancy to maturity, and should try to find in the experience of gen-erations which have passed away, lessons which may be profitable to generations yet unborn. The retrospect is full of interest and instruction.

may be profitable to generations yet unborn. The retrospect is full of interest and instruction.

Perhaps it may be doubted whether, since the Christian era, there has been any point of time more important to the highest interests of mankind, than that at which the existence of your university commenced. It was the moment of a great destruction, and of a great creation. Your university commenced. It was the moment of a great destruction, and of a great creation. Your university commenced. It was the moment of a great destruction, and of a great creation. Your university commenced. It was the moment of a great destruction, and of a great creation. Your university commenced. The last battle had been fought on British ground. The last black scaffold had been set up on Tower Hill. The evil days were over. A bright and tranquil century—a century of religious toleration, of domestic peace, of temperate freedom, of equal justice—was beginning. That century is now closing. When we compare it with any equally long period in the history of any other great society, we shall find abundant cause for thankfulness to the Giver of all Good; nor is there any place in the whole kingdom better fitted to excite this feeling than the place where we are now assembled. For in the whole kingdom we shall find no masterpieces of Attic genius which the highest minds still contemplate, and long will contemplate, with admiring despair; and, at that very time, while the fanatical Moslem were plundering the churches and palaces of Constantinople, breaking in pieces Grecian soulpture, and giving to the flames piles of Grecian eloquence, a few numble German artisans, who little knew that they were calling into existence a power far mightier than that of the victorious Sultan, were busied in cutting and setting the first types. The university came into existence just in time to see the last trace of the Roman Empire disappear, and to see the earliest printed book.

At this conjuncture—a conjuncture of unrival-

At this conjuncture—a conjuncture of unrival-led interest in the history of letters—a man never to be mentioned without reverence by every lover of letters, held the highest place in Europe. Our just attachment to that Protestant faith to which our country owes so much, must not prevent us from paying the tribute which, on this occasion and in this place, justice and gratitude demand, to the founder of the University of Glasgow, the greatest of the revivers of learning, Pope Nicholas the Fifth. He had sprung from the common people; but his abilities and his crudition had early attracted the notice of the great. He had studied much and travelled far. He had visited Great Britain, which, in wealth and refinement, was to his native Tuscany what the back settlements of America now are to Britain. He had lived with the merchant princes of Florence, those men who first ennobled trade by making trade the ally of philosophy, of eloquence, and of taste. It was he who, under the protection of the munificent and discerning Cosmo, arrayed the first pub-lic library that modern Europe possessed. From privacy, your founder rose a throne; but on the throne he never forgot the studies which had been

vied with the Medici in taste and magnificence—
which has left to posterity noble palaces and temples, and which gave a splendid patronage to arts and sciences.

Glasgow he knew to be a poor, a small, a rude town, and, as he would have thought, not likely ever to be otherwise; for the soil, compared with the rich country at the foot of the Appennines, was barren, and the climate was such that an Italian a shuddered at the thought of it. But it is not on the fertility of the soil, it is not on the mildness of the atmosphere, that the prosperity of nations chiefly depends. [Cheers.] Slavery and superstition can make Campania a land of beggars, and can change the plain of Enna into a desert. Nor is it beyond the power of human intelligence and energy, developed by civil and spiritual freedom, to turn sterile rocks and pestilential marshes into cities and gardens. Enlightened as your founder to was, he little knew that he was himself a chief agent in a great revolution—physical and moral, political and religious—in a revolution destined to make the last first and the first last—in a revolution destined to invert the relative positions of Cheerwand Bologon. We cannot I think bet. to make the last first and the first asse—in a revolution destined to invert the relative positions of Glasgow and Bologna. We cannot, I think, better employ a few minutes than in reviewing the stages of this great change in human affairs. The review shall be short. Indeed, I cannot do better than pass rapidly from century to century. Look College at Worcester.

panse of this rich valley, smiling farms cover it o'er, partitioning it by their neat fences into countless fields, pastures, and meadows, which present to the 'eye a pleasing variety from the dark mould, newly ploughed in lines of nicest parallelism, to the fresh verdure of the wheat field and the delicate hue of the springing timothy. A belt of redundant deep-green herbage, graced with frequent water-willows, betrays a modest rivulet, which scarcely glances through the exuberance with which it has embellished its course to yonder limpid stream which crosses the foot of the savanna. There you behold a bridge gracefully spanning the view, across which the abundant products of the highly cultivated farms we have been surveying are annually carried to the flourishing village which just appears on the opposite shore.

Now, good friend, open wide thine eyes upon this rural landscape, and tell me, hath not God given to mortals a fair, a beautiful creation?

J. A. T.

SPERCH OF T. PARINGERN MACHIAN Buchanan, of Melville, of Maitland, of Lethington. [Applause.] They formed, in fact, the vanguard of that movement. Every one of the chief reformers—I do not at this moment remember a single exception—was a Humanist. Every eminent Humanist in the North of Europe was, according to the measure of his uprightness and courage, a reformer. In truth, minds daily nour-rished with the best literature of Greece and Rome necessarily greys too strong to be transmel-

Rome necessarily grew too strong to be trammel-led by the cobwebs of the scholastic divinity; and the influence of such minds was now rapidly felt by the whole community; for the invention of printing had brought books within the reach even yeomen and artisans.
From the Mediterranean to the Frozen Ses,

therefore, the public mind was everywhere in a ferment, and nowhere was the ferment greater than in Scotland. It was in the midst of martyrdoms and proscriptions, in the midst of war be-tween power and truth, that the first century of the existence of your university closed. Pass another hundred years, and we are in the midst of ed; but Puritanism was already divided against itself. Independency and republicanism were on one side, Presbyterianism and limited monarchy on the other. It was in the very darkest part of that dark time—it was in the midst of battles, that dark time—it was in the midst of battles, sieges, and executions—it was when the whole world was still aghast at the awful spectacle of a British King standing before a judgment seat, and laying his neck on a block—it was when the mangled remains of the Duke of Hamilton had just been laid in the tomb of his house—it was when the head of the Marquis of Montrose had just here fixed on the Tellowth of Edinburgh, that just been fixed on the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, that your university completed her second century!

feeling than the place where we are now assembled. For in the whole kingdom we shall find no district in which the progress of trade, of manufactures, of wealth, and of the arts of life, has been more rapid than in Clydesdale. Your university has partaken largely of the prosperity of this city and of the surrounding region.

The security, the tranquillity, the liberty, which have been propitious to the industry of the merchant and the manufacturer, have been also propitions to the industry of the scholar. To the last century belong most of the names of which

last century belong most of the names of which you justly boast. The time would fail me if I attempted to do justice to the memory of all the il-lustrious men who, during that period, taught or learned wisdom within these ancient walls—geometricians, anatomists, jurists, philologists, me-taphysicians, poets—Simpson and Hunter, Miller and Young, Reid and Stewart; Campbell, [cheers,] whose coffin was lately borne to a grave in that renowned transept which contains the dust of Chaucer, of Spencer, and of Dryden; Black, whose discoveries form an era in the history of chemical science; Adam Smith, the greatest of all the mas-ters of political science; James Watt, who per-haps did more than any single man has done since

haps did more than any single man has done since the new Atlantis of Bacon was written, to accom-plish the glorious prophecy.

We now speak the language of humility when we say that the University of Glasgow need not fear a comparison with the University of Bo-logna. Another secular period is now about to commence. There is no lack of alarmists, who will tell you that it is about to commence under evil auspices. But from me you must expect no such gloomy prognostications. I am too much used to them to be scared by them. Ever since I began to make observations on the state of my country, I have been seeing nothing but growth, and I have been hearing of nothing but decay. The more I contemplate our noble institutions, the more convinced I am that they are sound at his delight in privacy. He was the centre of an illustrious group, composed partly of the last great scholars of Greece, and partly of the first great scholars of Italy, Theodore Gaza and George of Trebizond, Bessarin and Tilelfo, Marsilio Ficino and Poggio Bracciolini. By him was founded the Vatican library, then and long after the most precious and the most extensive collection of books in the world. By him were carefully preserved the most valuable intellectual treasures which had been snatched from the wreck of the which had been snatched from the wreck of the art of the last great and I have been hearing of nothing but decay. The more I contemplate our noble institutions, the more convinced I am that they are sound at heart, that they have nothing of age but its dignate, the their strength is the strength of youth. The hurricane which has recently overthrown so much that was great, and that seemed durable, has only proved their solidity. They still stand, august and immovable, while dynasties and churches are lying in heaps of ruin all around us. I see no reason to doubt that, by the

Vatiean library, then and long after the most because the most stable to most standals in tellectual treasures books in the world. By him were carefully preserved the most valuable intellectual treasures which had been snatched from the wreck of the Byzantine Empire. His agents were to be found everywhere—in the bazans of the farthest East, in the monasteries of the farthest West—purchasing or copying worm-eaten parehments, on which were traced words worthy of immortality. Under his patronage were prepared accurate Latin versions of many precious remains of Greek poets and philosophers. But no department of literature owes much to him as history. By him were introduced to the knowledge of West, ern Europe, two great and unrivalled models of historical composition, the work of Thucydides. By him, too, our ancestors were first made acquainted with the graceful and lucid simplicity of Xenophon, and with the many good sense of Polybius.

It was while he was occupied with cares like these, that his attention was called to the intellectual wants of this "eigion—a region now swarming with population, rich with culture, and reasoning with the clang of machinery—a region which now sends forth fie est laden with its admir rable fabrics, to lands of which, in his days, no geographer had ever heard—then a wild, a poor, a half-barbarous tract, lying in the utmost verge of the known world. He gave his sanction to the particular of the privileges which how sends forth laveyards. In the city, the house of Bentivoglis bore rule—a house which may send of the world has been rule and the walls may be new, the spirit of the house of Bentivoglis bore rule—a house which may be nown the spirit of the world has been rule and the walls may be new the spirit of the world has been rule and the walls may be new the spirit of the bound which gave a splendid patronage to arts and sciences.

Glasgow he knew to be a poor, a small, a rude town, and, as he would have thought, not likely ever to be otherwise; for the soil, compared with the rich the body with which, by your kindness, I have this day become connected.

Two of the Same Sort.—A learned clergyman of Maine was once accosted in the following manner by an illiterate preacher who despised education: "Sir, you have been to college, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"I am thankful," replied the former, "that the Lord has opened my mouth without any learning."

"A similar event," replied the latter, "took place in Balaam's time, but such things are of

#### THE TERMS.

We again call the attention of our readers to the following extract from the "Terms" of the Era: "Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending us two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for fit

bers, and thinks he carries out the spirit of the propositi Undoubtedly. A postmaster, not a subscriber, also sends us three new subscribers on the same terms, presuming that we will not object. Certainly not. The only difference between these cases, and those in which subscribers pay their mone to agents, is, that in the former the subscribers secure to themselves the benefit of the commission. This does not interfere with our regular agents, but rather helps them, by multiplying our readers, and thus extending the field for

We hope each subscriber, as his subscription runs out will bear in mind that, by a little exertion, he may secur-two new subscribers, and supply himself and them for five

## lication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Jun., Washington, D. C. THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MAY 3, 1849.

"FRATERNAL ADVICE."-The article on our fourth page entitled "Fraternal Advice" is copied from the New York Independent, for which it was

HOLDEN'S MAGAZINE.—See advertisement this popular magazine on our fourth page.

SEVERAL COMMUNICATIONS, on hand, will appear

FARMING LANDS NEAR WASHINGTON. - We bave received several inquiries from Northern men concerning farming lands near Washington. We commend to their notice the series of articl by "Gregory," one of which appears this week, on our fourth page.

Anniversaries, &c .- Next week will be the Anniversary week in New York. The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society will hold its annual meeting in the Tabernacle. See notice in the last column of the third page. We hope the attendance may be large.

HINT TO SUBSCRIBERS.—April is always a dull month for newspaper business. We are now in the first week of May, and hope our subscriber will now resume their very agreeable correspondence with us. When we ask each one, whose subscription is about to expire, to send two names with his own, and a \$5 note, we make a very moderate request. Man is naturally sympathetic and, when he finds himself particularly pleased and profited, he can do no less than urge others to share his privileges As our object is to consecrate every foot of the soil of the nation to Freedom, the sooner we disseminate proper views and sentiments on the subject, the better

SLAVE TRADE IN THE DISTRICT .- The communication of our correspondent in another column concerning the slave trade in the District, must arouse the indignation of every right-minded citizen. After the strong indications of public sentiment here against the abominable traffic, as shown by the memorial of the Mayor and corporate authorities against it a few months since, it is a little too bad that the capital city of the nation should still be made a mart for imported slaves. It will not do to tolerate this thing longer. The People of the Union will demand that this traffic be stopped, or that Congress meet some-

Trans &c.-We have now on our table three long circulars in behalf of so many Lit- dustry. erary institutions, which we are requested to publish. They would occupy some three or four States to feel the pressure, and so she provided in columns of the Era, but, however excellent the her Constitution that "the introduction of slaves institutions whose merits they advocate—and we into this State as merchandise or for sale shall be doubt not they are all established with the best prohibited from and after the first day of May, views, and conducted with exemplary wisdomthey would not be of general inter-We have allewed four columns of our paper to advertising, any State in this Union, and bringing them into and the circulars might appear in them, but, if this State for their own individual use until the we publish for one institution gratuitously, we year 1845." Subsequently, the Legislature was within its limits, all egress prohibited, what remmust publish for all, or stand liable to the charge of favoritism, and, if we undertake to publish for all gratuitously, we should have to crowd out everything else. We must therefore, in justice to our readers, and in necessary self-defence, decline to comply with requests which we know are made from the best motives, and which, if able, we should fulfil most cheerfully. It is proper to remark, however, that we will give insertion to all such circulars, on exceedingly moderate terms.

#### FREE SOIL STATE CONVENTION IN PENN-SYLVANIA.

We see it announced in some of the papers that a Free Soil State Convention for Pennsylvania will be held at Pittsburg on the 4th of July next.

THE NATIONAL WHIG comes to us with the an nouncement of Worthington G. SNETHEN as ad. itor. He has been the editor of the paper since its commencement, and a most devoted and consistent supporter of General Taylor from the very start, never faltering, never turning to the right hand or the left, but, when the chances seemed most hopeless for his candidate, insisting upon it, with unshaken confidence, that he would be the nominee of the Whig Convention and the President of the United States. If General Taylor regard his own election as a substantial benefit to the country, he cannot help regarding the National Whig with kindness.

" THE REPUBLIC."—The first number of the new

paper, bearing the title, " The Republic," will be issued in Washington on the 13th day of June next. ALEXANDER C. BULLITT, lately of the New Orleans Picayune, and John O. SARGENT, will be the editors, Mr. Gideon, of this place, publisher-Whether it is to be a Whig paper we do not know; but, according to the following declarations in its prospectus, it will be an independent one "The Republic will give to the principles upon which the Administration of General Taylor came into power a cordial, zealous, and constant support. It will be a faithful chronicle of the times; it will discuss public measures in an impartial and independent spirit; it will be a vehicle of the lata word, a political newspaper, devoted to the libtic information; it will be, in eralizing and progressive downless which prevailed in the late Presidential canvass; to the interests of labor, as developed in the wants of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and to the cause of literature, science, and general intelli-

"The Republic will acknowledge no allegiance except to the country. It will aim to merit the confidence and support of the American People. connence and support or the American People.
It will be the organ of no person, or party, or faction of a party, in that compulsory sense which
would hinder it from speaking boldly and candidly to the People about whatever it concerns them

The new enterprise is favored by Whig mem bers of Congress, who have sent some thousand of its Prospectuses to the Capitol, to be folded and put up by the folders employed by Congress to attend to the folding jobs of the Government, and then, we suppose, to be franked to all parts of the Union. We do not make the statement in any spirit of unkindness to the Republic concern, bu just to show the advantage publishers here derive from their connection with a large party. The case of the Republic is not a singular one. We understand that other papers commenced here have availed themselves of similar aids. Uncle Sam is a benevolent old gentleman, who spends considerable money, and takes no small pains in encouraging the Press-provided it be of the Whig or Democratic stripe. He would swear most profanely, however, were a Free Soil Press to ask similar favors. But, for one, we have spared, and our State, not extract it from it. shall continue to spare him that annoyance. We owe nothing to the Government, but to tell the truth to it and about it.

An Inference.—A country editor, in speaking of a steamboat, says: "She had twelve berths in her ladies' cabin." "Oh, life on me," exclaimed an old lady, upon reading the above, "what a an old lady, upon reading the squalling there must have been!"

essary to restrict the importation of slaves, with view of keeping down the supply of slave-labor o the point of profitable employment.

So early as 1778, Virginia passed an act pro or slaves should be imported within its limits; imposing a penalty of one thousand pounds for very slave so imported, and five hundred pounds for every such slave bought or sold. The policy was continued, though exceptions were made for he convenience of travellers and emigrants. The first act on the subject in Kentucky was passed in 1794, and prohibited the introduction of slaves merchandise, imposing a fine of \$300 on the importer for each slave introduced - the grants settling with their slaves in the State. This policy was maintained till 1815, when citin slaves for their own service. By the act of 1833, this privilege was repealed, so that no citizen ould import slaves either for sale or his own use. From year to year, the policy of the act was assailed, and at every session of the Legislature a struggle took place for its amendment. At the ate session, the pro-slavery men succeeded, and the act was substantially repealed, as the people of Kentucky may now import as many slaves for their own use as they please.

In Maryland, an act was passed in 1797, making it unlawful to import any slave for sale or to reside within the State," and every slave so brought in became free by law. An exception was made in behalf of emigrants bringing their laves into the State and selling them. In 1831. this exception was abolished, but in 1833 was

again revived. Georgia passed a similar law to protect herself gainst an excess of slave labor, but it has never till lately been rigidly enforced.

The policy of slavery-restriction in these States vas founded upon the fact, that slave-labor, being ncapable of application to diversified forms of inlustry, and therefore profitable chiefly for planting purposes, became oppressive the moment the few staples in the production of which it was employed failed to yield a remunerating price. As t could not be turned into other channels, its excess must be abated by prohibiting its further inroduction. An excess of slaves would still follow from natural increase, but this evil could be remedied by exportation to the new slaveholding States, in which labor was in great demand.

It was easy to see that the same caus which had imposed the policy of slavery-restriction on Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia, would eventually force it upon the new States of the South and Southwest. They would encourage the importation of slaves until their lands were stocked, and until the excessive production of their staples made them feel that slavelabor was a burden, costing more than it produced. They must then direct their efforts towards providing some remedy for the evil. They could not convert their slaves into mechanics, merchants, manufacturers. They must keep down their increase, by prohibiting importation, and the excess resulting from natural increase, they must relieve themselves of by pouring it out into Texas, New Mexico, and California. The whole of the continent South and Southwest must be left open as a drain for the excess of slave-labor, thus conferring a marketable value upon their slaves, and enabling them to maintain with as little inconvenience and loss as possible their barbarous system of labor, and their plantation mode of In-

Mississippi was among the first of the new 1833: Provided, That the actual settler or settlers shall not be prohibited from purchasing slaves in hibiting the introduction of slaves as might be deemed proper and expedient.

Recent events, such as the powerful movements of slavery-restriction. Our readers will recollect the strong article on the subject from Judge Heydenfelt, of Alabama, lately published in the Era. The discussion of the subject is general throughout the South. The Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder, speaking of slave importation from the more orthern slave States, says:

"The progress of this illegal practice has met with a check, and has, indeed, we presume, so far as this vicinage is concerned, been decisively aras this vicinage is concerned, been decisived rested, in a case which has just occurred. slave speculators reached this place some ago with a number of negroes owners were promptly arrested, at the instance of the Mayor, and brought before the Council. The parties were saved going to jail by giving bond for their appearance, it seems the parties arrested had judged it best to forfeit their bond and pay the penalty, (which we presume they had secured to their security,) rather than abide by the issue of the law they had violated. We presume that proceedings in this case will in future turn direction of those dealing in negroes, in violation of law, to any other quarter than this."

The Richmond Times remarks: "It is one of the most remarkable circumstan ces attending the agitation of this policy of re-striction, that a principal argument urged in its support is, that Maryland, Virginia, and Ken-tucky, may be constrained by necessity to retain their negroes, to keep them therefore in slavery, and thus to remain in a sort of forcible identity of interset with the alone of the constraints. of interest with the slave States farther south.

The citizens of Hancock county, Mississippi demand an immediate extra session of the Legislature of that State, for the purpose of enacting laws against the ingress of slaves from the North They represent to the Governor "that the States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, where slavery has ceased to be profitable, from the uncertain tenure by which slaves are held, are now throwing an immense black population on the extreme Southern States, which is destined to increase with immense rapidity."

The Mississippian, which advocated the repeal of the original section of the Constitution prohibiting the introduction of slaves for sale, confesses its error, and thus excuses itself:

"We could not then believe that any large num ber of men in the South would unite with the Abolitionists of the North in securing a political triumph. Recent events have convinced us of our error.- What appeared incredible a few years ago, is now bee INDUSPUTABLE TRUTH.

"The recent agitation of the slave question, connected with the alarming fact that an Abolitionist has been elected Vice President of the United States, will greatly accelerate the progress of slave emigration to the Southwest, from the States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri—and soon from Tennessee. The supporters of the Wilmot Proviso (Fillmore and the entire Whig party of the North being of the number) have resolved to allow us of the Southwest no outlet for our slaves beyond the western

nfines of Texas.
"Under these circumstances, we think it of the highest importance that the Southwestern States should adopt the most energetic measures to prevent the introduction of slaves into them, as a erchandise or for sale. The Constitution of Mis-issippi expressly clothes the Legislature with the necessary power—and we know of no inhibi-tion to the exercise of the same power by the Legislatures of the other Southwestern States. Let us say to Maryland, Kentucky, &c., if you

"On the strict enforcement of some such measure as we have suggested, will, in a few years, depend the peace and safety of the Southern gentlemans hearth. We may snatch the match from the sacte with the state of the southern gentleman's hearth. We may snatch the match from the Abolition bomb which has fallen among us, by a decided course on this subject, but we must not long delay.

"Let Maryland abolish slavery, and Virginia will become a frontier State on the Potomac. Let Kentucky abolish slavery, and Virginia will have

THE RESTRICTION OF THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE SOUTH.

an immense strip of frontier on free territory, commencing with the mouth of the Potomac, and extending along the Ohio to the eastern boundary of Kentucky, and thence down to the northern boundary to Tennessee, then, will soon follow, and Mississippi become the northern most slave State? most slave State."

The following resolutions, passed at a meeting of the Whigs of Shelby county, Tennessee, iding that, from the date of its passage, no slave the 24th ultimo, show the state of feeling among the pro-slavery men of that State:

"Whereas it appears, from the public expression opinion, that the citizens of the State of Kentucky contemplate to amend their Constitution so as to authorize the gradual emancipation of their as to authorize the gradual emancipation of their slave population—an event which we believe would be productive of the most pernicious consequences in the adjoining slaveholding States, in a two-fold point of view—first, by the temptation that such n anticipated crisis would present to the slave-olders in their own State, to hasten the removal the importer for each slave introduced—the importer for each slave introduced—the usual exceptions being made in the case of eminusual exceptions. a sudden influx, seriously detrimental to the man ketable value of their own domestic slave; second zens residing in the State were allowed to bring ly, by the consummation of such scheme, Tennesseens residing in the State were allowed to bring ly, by the consummation of such scheme, Tennesseens residing in the State were allowed to bring ly, by the consummation of such scheme, Tennesseens residing in the State were allowed to bring ly, by the consummation of such scheme, Tennesseens residing in the State were allowed to bring ly, by the consummation of such scheme, Tennesseens residing in the State were allowed to bring ly, by the consummation of such scheme, Tennesseens residing in the State were allowed to bring ly, by the consummation of such scheme, Tennesseens residing in the State were allowed to bring ly, by the consummation of such scheme, Tennesseens residing in the State were allowed to bring ly, by the consummation of such scheme, Tennesseens residing in the State were allowed to bring ly, by the consummation of such scheme, Tennesseens residing in the State were allowed to bring ly, by the consummation of such scheme, Tennesseens residing in the State were allowed to bring ly, by the consummation of such scheme, Tennesseens residing in the State were allowed to bring ly the second residence in the state were allowed to be allow necessarily become exposed to the very provoking evils that are urged by the citizens of Kentucky for the adoption of this novel measure of self-pro-tection to it—the kidnapping invasions they have suffered on their slave population from the citizens of the contiguous free States. We are, therefore, of the opinion that the common welfare of our State should prompt its citizens to speak out in time, in such language of remonstrance as may tend to arrest so dangerous a revolution in the domestic policy of a sister slave State; and also to domestic policy of a sister stave State; and also to adopt such other measures of self-defence, as may successfully countervail the mischief we apprehend from such a crisis.

"Be it further Resolved—That the Delegates

from this county to the Somerville Convention are hereby instructed to present this subject for discussion in said Convontion, with the view of making it the imperative duty for the candidates who may be nominated for State Representatives, who may be nominated for State Representatives, to discuss before the people the impolicy of this contemplated scheme of emancipation in Kentucky and also to advocate, as a measure of self-defence, the enactment, by the Legislature of the State, of the enactment, by the Legislature of the State, of the most rigorous restrictions on the introduction of negroes into our State, for purposes of traffic. "Resolved, That we are of opinion that nothing short of making this traffic felony, will, by law,

boltsh the evil. The New Orleans Crescent, referring to the mancipation movement in Kentucky, remarks "In view of the certainty which stares them in the face, it becomes the duty of other States to take care of themselves; to protect their soil from the new and dangerous invasion of a hundred and ninety thousand of the population which Kentuc-ky finds so worthless that she will no longer tolerate it within her borders; they must erect bar-riers against this threatened influx of an off-cast surplus of humanity, which can do them no good, and may in every way do them evil. If Kentucky will abolish slavery, force her to take all the responsibilities of the act—if she will join the Northern allies, let her do so at her own cost—if she be anxious no lorger to make common cause with the South, she has the right to go over, but there is no reason why the other Southern States

should build a bridge to facilitate her passage." Louisiana has certainly cause for deep concern. According to the census for 1847, the colored population of that State outnumbered the white some inter fire thousand From the Crescent of last

thirty-nve thousan					
November, we obta	in the	foll	owing	res	ults:
Free white mal		-		-	105,39
Free white fem	ales	•	-		91,03
Total whites			-	-	196,43
Male slaves		-		-	109,40
Female slaves		-	-	•	102,08
Total slaves				-	211,48
Free colored m	ales		-		8,93
Free colored fe	males	-	-	-	10,91
Total free colo	red				19,84
Total colored	-	-			231,32
Excess of color	ed por	ulat	ion or	7er	
white -	-		-	-	34,89
white -					

The old slave States looked to the new as the market for their surplus slaves. When the new, under the pressure of an excess of slave labor. shall close their gates against the introduction of slaves, what then will be the condition of the South? Suppose the slave population pent up authorized to pass such laws regulating or pro- edy, then, for the evils resulting from an excess of labor, preying upon capital, and over-production, reducing prices? The slave States would be compelled to choose depopulation or emancipation, in favor of prohibiting slavery in the new Terri- the loss of the white population, or the freedom tories, and the emancipation agitation in Ken- of their slaves. The maintenance of slavery tucky, are directing the attention of the people of would result in the exclusion of the poor whites, the slave States still more earnestly to the policy | whites of the middling classes, and, finally, all but a few overgrown slaveholders, with their innumerable hordes of black dependents; and the ultimate result of this state of things can easily

be foreseen. This is the Future, which the pro-slavery men of the South would avert, by the policy of slavery extension. Slavery-restriction between the States must be accompanied by slavery-extension into the Territories-and when these Territories shall have been converted into States, prohibiting slavery, or, if tolerating slavery, prohibiting the slave trade, then, new territories must be sought to receive the refuse slave population, the inevitable excess of slave labor. In this way, generation after generation is to be cursed, and the whole continent southwardly, not now under our control, to be acquired by the force, fraud, or money of the General Government for the purpose of eternizing the most diabolical system of oppression God's earth has ever groaned under.

We recollect the vivid language in which the Charleston Mercury depicted the consequences that might follow the policy of confining slavery to its present bounds. Above all, it dwelt upon the ruin, the extermination by starvation of the African race, which would result from an irremediable excess of slave labor. And it grew indignant at the cruelty of the Northern Abolitionists who could deliberately insist upon a policy involving such a result. The Humanity of the North was appealed to, in behalf of the extension and consequent perpetuation of slavery, so as to aver temporary evils from the subjects of the system One State of the North has responded-we say not now how well or wisely-but, it has shown its good will to the South, though inexorably bent on resisting the extension of slavery. "You say," is its language to the South, "that to shut up slavery within tts present limits, is to doom the whites to ruin, and the blacks to destruction-for, in such an event, the continued enslavement of the latter would ruin the masters, while their emancipation would bring on a conflict between the races that would result in the extermination of the weaker. We do not believe such a result would follow emancipation; but, to show you, that while immutable in our resolve to resist the extension of slavery, and thus save ourselves from responsibility from its crimes and evils, we are willing that the Government should set apart an ample portion of the public domain, for such of the colored population as may choose to settle upon it, guarding them against the intrusion of all others. We are not opposed to the extension of either class of your population, provided it be free, but to the existence of slavery and migration

Such, if we understand the matter, is the mean ing of the following resolution, passed unanimously by the Ohio Legislature, at its late ses-

"Whereas the people of color of the United States have been oppressed and enslaved by the several States thereof, and thereby degraded; and believing it to be the duty of the General Government to do something for their elevation to that position nature's God designed for all men; therefore, he it

"Resalved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to pro-cure the passage of a law authorizing the survey and appropriation of a portion of the territor, acquired from Mexico, for the benefit of all free persons of color who may become actual settlers of the same, and a title of eighty acres of land de-

lved, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of the above pream-ble and resolution to each of our Senators and

Suppose the Federal Government should make uch provision as is here recommended, the South could not suffer any inconvenience, even in imagination, from being obliged to keep its slavery within its own limits; for, if emancipation should be resolved upon, no such conflict of races as is now groundlessly apprehended, need ensue. We do not believe that the slave States would be at all willing to part with their laboring population, in such an event, but, the simple fact that it could migrate to a portion of the public domain, if it chose, would tend to abate their nervous apprehension of the results of Emancipation.

Whatever the value of these speculations, the conclusion of the argument is easily summed up: The prohibition of slavery in the Territories by the Federal Government, must be speedily followed by the prohibition of the slave trade between the States, through the action of the States themselves. And the two-fold prohibition must esult in such an excess of slave labor, such a disproportion of the slave population in the slave States, as to make the former valueless, and the latter a burden and nuisance; whence must come

Emancipation. The policy of extending slavery in the Territories prevents the working of these elements in the system of slave labor which, by a wise ordinance of Nature, tend constantly to its subversion. To extend it is to take away the most powerful motives to its extinction. But, it cannot be extended. without the criminal consent of the Federal Government, and consequently of the People of the Free States.

Will they assume the responsibility of becomng partners in the iniquity of perpetuating slavery where it now exists, and spreading it over regions of indefinite extent? Never

For the National Era.

THE LEGEND OF ST. MARK.\* The day is closing dark and cold,

With roaring blast and sleety showe And through the dusk the lilacs wear The bloom of snew instead of flowers I turn me from the gloom without,

To ponder o'er a tale of old, A legend of the age of Faith,

On Tintoretto's canvass lives That fancy of a loving heart In graceful lines and shapes of power,

And hues immortal as his art In Provence (so the story runs) There lived a lord to whom, as slave A peasant boy of tender years

The chance of trade or conquest gave Forth-looking from the castle tower, Beyond the hills with almonds dark The straining eye could scarce disc.
The chapel of the good St. Mark.

And there, when bitter word or fare The service of the youth repaid, By stealth, before that holy shrine For grace to bear his wrong, he prayed. The steed stamped at the castle gate.

The boar-hunt sounded on the hill; Why staid the Baron from the chase With looks so stern and words so ill Go bind von slave, and let him learn

By scathe of fire and strain of cord, How ill they speed who give dead saint The homage due their living lord. They bound him on the fearful rack, When, through the dungeon's vaulted dark He saw the light of shining robes,

And knew the face of good St. Mark. Then sank the iron rack apart, The cords released their cruel clasp, The pincers, with their teeth of fire.

And lo! before the Youth and Saint, And up from bondage and the night They passed to freedom and the day

Oh, dreaming monk! thy tale is true-In tones of hope and prophecy

Unheard no burdened heart's appeal Moans up so troder eye
Unheeded by his tender eye
to no sufferer's teas For still the Lord alone is God!

The pomp and power of tyrant man Are scattered at his lightest breath. Not always shall the slave uplift God's angel, like the good St. Mark,

Oh, weary ones! ve may not see Your helpers in their downward flight Nor hear the sound of silver wings Slow beating through the hush of night

But not the less gray Dothan shone. That Fear's dim eye beheld alone

There are, who, like the Seer of old Can see the helpers God has sent, And how life's rugged mountain side Is white with many an angel tent

They hear the heralds whom our Lord Sends down His pathway to prepare: And light, from others hidden, shines On their high place of faith and praye

Let such, for earth's despairing ones, Hopeless, yet longing to be free, Breathe once again the Prophet's prayer: "Lord, ope their eyes that they may see

\*A Christian slave, in the service of a certain nobleman of Provence, disobeyed the commands of his lord, and persisted in paying his devotions at the sbrine of St. Mark, which was at some distance. On his return home, he was condemned to the torture. As it was about to be inflicted, the Saint himself descended from heaven to aid his votary; the instruments of torture were broken or blunted, the oppressor and his executioners confounded. This legend is the subject of a celebrated picture by Tintoretto, of which Mr. Rogers possesses the original sketch. The slave lies on the ground, amid a crowd of spectators, who look on, animated by all the various emotions of sympathy, rage, terror; a woman in front, with a child in her arms, has always been admired for the life-like vivacity of her attitude and expression. The executioner holds up the broken implements; St. Mark, with a headlong movement, seems to rush down from heaven in haste to save his worshipper. The dramatic grouping in this picture is wonderful; the coloring, in its gorgeous depth and harmony, is in Mr. Kogers's sketch finer depth and harmony, is in Mr. Rogers's sketch finer to picture.—Mrs. Jamieson's Poetry of Sacrel and y Art, vol. 1, page 121.

## THE LITERARY WORLD.

Dr. BAILEY: I was much pleased with your timely notice of that flippant, contemptible, paragraph in the Literary World, on our noble friend, John G. Whittier. I have taken the Literary World from its commencement, and have seen with disgust its occasional leanings to the Slave Power, and the little sympathy it feels for the best interests of man as MAN. Still I have continued to take it, mainly for its advertisements of timed to take it, mainly for its advertisements of new English books; but, on reading this para-graph, I resolved to take it no longer than this half-year. To contribue to the support of any paper that is not true to the great interests of humanity, I should consider myself particeps crim-inis. For this reason, I dropped Littell's Living Age years ago, and have been surprised at the encomiums lavighed upon it by some good I ibest. ims lavished upon it by some good Liberty If I can find time, I will look over the nbers I have of this periodical, and give you ne "proof-texts" of its want of sympathy with our holy cause. Yours for truth and humanity Philadelphia, April 19, 1849.

We respect our friend's devotion to Human Rights, but must plead for some forbearance towards the press. Littell's Living Age has not we think, shown any pro-slavery affinities of late years; and as for the Literary World, we attribute that unfortunate paragraph about Whittier rather to thoughtlessness, than to hostility against those who are laboring for the redemption of mankind from the curse of Slavery. Where errors of this kind are occasional, is it not better by a frank and kind correspondence to seek their correction? Where an editor must appear every day or every week before the public, it can hardly be expected that he shall always say the right thing, in the right manner, or avoid giving ground for offence. No sensible man at the head of a Press will regard with displeasure dissent from his opinions or course, on the part of any subscriber. If charged with an offence agains good taste, sound criticism, correct morals, or the Cause of Human Rights, he will sit in judgment ipon himself, with as much impartiality as he can command, and weigh well the evidence produced to sustain the accusation. If his conscience condemn him, he will thank his correspondent, and try to make reparation; if his conscience acquit him, the accusation cannot touch his peace or

Certainly, where repeated offences on the part of a literary editor give indisputable evidence of hostility to any of "the great interests of humanity," he forfeits all claim to the consideration of the public: the greater his abilities, the deeper his treason against mankind. No genius is so lofty that it can redeem a literature which allies itself to Slavery; no genius is so lofty that it does not derive additional elevation from consecration to Liberty. We never read Milton without remembering that his heart glowed with the inspiration of Freedom, as well as of Song; and we never read Bacon without having our admiration of the philosopher alloyed by contempt for the ourtier who could fawn upon a tyrant.

FRIEND WHITTIER: I notice in "Friends' Review," published on 14th instant, in Philadelphia, an article from "The National Era," alluding to Macaulay's "England under James 2d," in which the character of William Penn is justly extolled, at the same time the Bishop of Salisbury is spo-ken of as follows: "The slanderous and false im-putations of such a man as Burnet, who has never been regarded as a faithful chronicler." If J. G. W. had possessed a tithe of that tolerant spirit for which his friend Penn so zealously and nobly plead, I think he would have spared his sneer against a man who, to use the language of one who was a distinguished ornament of the Society, (to which J. G. W., I understand, also belongs,) and from his widely-extended compilations and moral writings, may be considered as a benefactor to the human race, indeed, a true unsullied Christian philanthropist, viz: "Bishop Burnet was a prelate remarkable for his usefulness, moderation and liberality of mind." But when can you expect to find either of these characteristics in the modern party Abolitionist, whose course is so much marked by Bigotry and Fanaticism?

#### DISGRACEFUL RIOTS IN MONTREAL.

JUSTITIA.

Our readers are aware, that the passage of the bill by the House of Assembly and Legislative Council of Canada, appropriating the sum of \$400,000 towards the payment of losses suffered by individuals during the troubles in 1937 and 1838, in that country, was the cause of great excitement among the Tories. Violent resistance was openly proposed; separation from England freely talked of, and leagues were got up for the purpose of organizing such an opposition as would overawe the Government. Telegraphic despatches announced a readiness for annexation to this country; but subsequent advices, so far from confirming this intelligence, represent the leaders of the agitation as hostile to a such measure. It is hardly to be expected that the Loyalists or Tories have overcome their prejudice against the United States. We cannot see any great principle at the bottom of their movements. The probability is, that the fierce and bitter antipathies springing out of a difference of race and religion have more

to do with the excitement than anything else. On the 25th ult., the Governor General, Lord Elgin, signed the obnoxious bill, and this was made the occasion of a most disgraceful outbreak-He was pelted with stones by a mob, and compelled to leave the city; and the rioters, at night, proceeded to the Parliament House, while the Legislative Assembly was in session. They commenced operations by stoning the building, and shattering every window in it. The members fled precipitately from the hall, into which the mob rushed, and, in their senseless fury, demolished the desks and furniture, tore to pieces whatever documents they could lay hands upon, and, in mere wantonness, threw clubs at the beautiful gas lights, until every glass globe was shivered to atoms. At last, to consummate their diabolical work, they set fire to the Parliament Buildings, and they were all burnt down, including the legislative records of Upper and Lower Canada,

Men who can yield to such infatuation as this. and engage in the senseless destruction of property, cannot be struggling for the establishment of any great principle, or for the vindication of rights. They are simply a mob, acting with no definite purpose, conscious of no high motive, but possessed and controlled by a blind, brutal, passion for vengeance.

## THE TROUBLES IN OHIO.

We ask attention to the statement on our first page concerning the difficulties in Ohio. It presents to our mind a clear view of the iniquity of the Apportionment law, and a complete justification of the course of Dr. Townshend and Mr.

As the election of Mr. Chase to the Senate of the United States is connected with these difficulties, we hope our readers will examine this plain exposition, so that, should they fall in with any of the virulent diatribes against this gentleman, so common in certain papers of the West, they may be able to set a proper estimate upon them. We have known Mr. Chase intimately for the last ten years, and we know that his selfrespect and nice sense of honor, to say nothing of his sound moral principle and strong feeling of religious obligation, render him incapable, not only of participating in any corrupt or unfair transaction, but of consenting to it, in any way direct or indirect. He bartered none of his principles for office; no enemy dares bring this ecusation against him. He retracted no doctrine he had avowed, disavowed no measure of policy he had advocated, professed no opinions he had not long entertained. Not only were his views well known, but it was just as well known that he would neither modify nor suppress them for the sake of any office that could be proffered to him. No pledge was asked of him, none given by him. He was elected, a freeman in every sense of the word; and he stands committed now to no party, except the party of Freedom and Progress; and committed to this, not by pledges made to secure votes, but by eight years of active, earnest devotion to the cause of Human Rights. To Morse and Townshend, who, on account of

their perfectly independent course in the Legis-

lature, have been subjected to the vindictive abus of the bigots of party, the State of Ohio owes it relief from a Black Code that has long been blot upon its Civilization, the election of a Unit ed States Senator, expressly representing inde pendent. Anti-Slavery sentiment, and, most probably, its escape from anarchy and bloodshed. Had it not been for their firm and enlightened action, there is good reason to believe that no organization of the Legislature could have been effected, and no peaceful adjustment of the difficulties which threatened the State with violent neither the Whig nor Democratic party; they belonged to neither, were the nominees of neither, but were elected by Independent Free Soil men, over the opposing candidates of both those parties Bound by no pledges, they stood in the Legislature perfectly free and independent, and used their freedom, not to subserve the party schemes of Whigs or Democrats, but to secure the substantial interests of the cause of Liberty. The results of their action-the election of a Senator, distinctively Anti-Slavery, the repeal of the Black Laws, the prevention of revolutionary violence, and the approximation of the Democratic party to the platform of Human Rights-show that their course was dictated by a sound judgment. So believe their constituents. The following reso lutions, adopted at a meeting of the constituents of Dr. Townshend, in Elyria, Lorain county, will amply repay him for the abuse he has suf fered from malignant journalists: DR. Townshenp.—This gentleman met an

Dr. Townshend—This gentleman met and addressed a body of his constituents at Elyria, a few days since, explaining his course, and the reason of it, in the late session of the Legislature. After he had concluded his remarks, the following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That having heard a full, and, as we

believe, fair and honest explanation of the legis-lative course of our late Representative, Norton S. Townshend, from himself, we hereby express to him an entire satisfaction therewith, and our opinion that he has met fully all the reasonable worthy of their confidence, and is worthy of their confidence, and is worthy of their confidence, and is something the state of the state

Resolved, That we welcome our Representative to his home, and assure him that he still enjoys our united confidence.

Resolved, That the genuine principles of Free Soil have been more largely advanced during the late session of the Legislature, than ever before in the history of the State, and that our worthy Representative is justly entitled to a large share of the honor of constraining the Legislature of Ohio to do public homage to those great princi-

Resolved. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be presented to the editors of the papers of our village, for publication. W. A. ADAIR, Chairman.

## H. W. Curtiss, Secretary.

One of our respectable cotemporaries, a few lays ago, pronounced the union which has lately been effected between the Democratic and Free Democratic organizations of Wisconsin, "a corrupt and disgraceful coalition." His political morality seems to us more nice than wise. Two organizations, having agreed to stand or fall by the same principles and measures, in all good faith, resolve to forego all prejudices and personal antipathies, and to become one in action, for the purpose of securing the ascendency of the principles and measures they hold in common. We can see in all this much common sense, but no corruption.

A committee was appointed by each of the parties in Wisconsin, to ascertain by consultation whether a union could be effected, without any concession by either of its essential beliefs. The two committees agreed upon a series of resolutions as a basis of union, which, being submitted to a meeting of the representatives of both parties in

the Legislature, were unanimously adopted. We copy the series, so that it may be seen what was done, what may be done in other States, and what now is the position of the Democratic party in Wisconsin:

Resolved, That, while we will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution, and maintain all the reserved rights of the States, we declare, since the crisis has arrived when that question must be met, our uncompromising hos-tility to the extension of slavery into any Territory of the United States which is now free.

ti Resolved, That, in organizing Governments for New Mexico and California, the introduction and existence of slavery in these Territories hould be positively prohibited by act of Congress. ere should be no more slave States admitted into Federal Union. " Resolved, That all national laws, recognising r sustaining slavery or the slave trade in the

District of Columbia, or any other place under the control of the Federal Government, ought to be immediately repealed.
"Resolved, That the public lands should be granted to actual settlers, in limited quantities, at the cost of the survey and transfer; and that a

limit ought to be placed to the quantity of land which shall hereafter be acquired and held by any person at any one time.
"Resolved, That we demand Cheap Postage, Retrenchment of the Expenses of the General Government, the abolition of all unnece offices and salaries, and the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the Govern ment, so far as the same may be practicable.

"Resolved, That Congress has the constitutional

power and ought to make appropriations from the National Treasury for River and Harbor Improvements, to facilitate and protect commerce between the several States and foreign nations such appropriations to be governed by a sound discretion, and a due regard to the national wel-Resolved, That we approve of the principle of

adoption by our Government as soon as practica-ble, believing that the most fair and equal mode of raising the revenue necessary to defray the ex-penses of Government is, by a direct tax upon property.
"Resolved, That we are opposed to the creation

free and unrestrained trade, and will demand its

sible agents of the Government, through the Independent Treasury. Resolved, That we are in favor of a liberal exemption of real and personal property from ed sale on execution, believing it both just and

Resolved, That we are in favor of equal and impartial suffrage.

"The above resolutions were taken up separately by the meeting, and, after considerable diswere all adopted with great unanimity. . John W. Boyd, of Walworth, then fered the following preamble and resolutions, viz Whereas it appears that the principles held

by the great majority of the Democratic party. and of the Free Soil party, upon the leading political topics of the day, are the same; and whereas these principles can be far more effectual. ly propagated by the united action of all the nds of those principles; therefore. "Resolved, That we recommend that the State Central Committee of the Democratic organization, and the State Central Committee of the Free Democratic organization, unite in calling a State Convention at the Capitol in Madison.

the second Wednesday of September next, at 12 o'clock, M., to be composed of two delegates from each Assembly district, for the purpose of making nominations for State officers. Resolved, That we recommend to our friends izations, and join hands and hearts in pushing forward the true principles of Freedom and

Resolved, That we further recommend a union and concert of action between the several committees of the separate organizations throughout the State, and that, where there are central committees of each organization in the several towns, counties, or districts, we recommend them to unite in calling union conventions by a joint call, agreeing upon the time and place.

The above resolutions were adopted without dissenting vote. These proceedings are open and aboveboardensible and honest—such as must commend them-Protectionist will certainly dissent from the Free Trade Principle embodied in one of the resolutions, but, if a just man, cannot object that those into their political creed.

## NO-PRINCIPLE AND PRINCIPLE.

"A NORTHERN MAN HAS BUT ONE WAY TO VOTE."-The Ohio Statesman, a leading Democratic paper of the West, and a powerful advocate of General Cass in the last contest, has the follow-

ing comments in regard to Senator Walker and the Legislature of Wisconsin:

"While we regret the unceremonious resolves against Mr. Walker, certainly a most able and orthy man, yet it is one of the unmistakeable signs everywhere around us, that it is folly for Northern men to attempt to stand in the breach between General Taylor and the demands of the South. General Taylor is the President voted for by the South, to protect Southern interests he has the veto to protect them if aggrieved—and for one, we believe he will do it. We always be lieved it. Tom Corwin, Delano, &c., to the contrary notwithstanding. - If the Southern Whigs revolution. They were under obligations to are so horror-stricken at vetoes, that they would prefer seeing a bill prohibiting Slavery in the Territories pass, to a veto message, why, then, let it pass! yes, let it pass!
We are not one who ever made war on the

outh and Southern interests; nor do we ever intend to be sectional in any sense; but as General Cass was defeated by the People's votes, and the doctrine declared that Congress must settle the question of Slavery in the Territories, then it follows that a Northern man has but one way

Iowa Democracy.-A leading Cass Democra of lows, writing to the Ohio Statesman, after give

ing the result in that State, says:
"The South has proved traiter to the Democ racy of the North; and in the future we must depend upon ourselves, and maintain our own in erests, even at the sacrifice of the interests of Southern slave-propagandists. We can no lor rely upon them as our allies; they are ener to our success, and must be thrown off and treated as such. And to make up for this loss, we must plant ourselves upon a Northern platform— the platform of Free Soil and Free Democracy If we are defeated, this is the only sensible and politic course we can pursue, the only ground upon which you can safely stand in Ohio, and in every other Northern State. If we are defeated, the Democracy of Iowa will plant themselves firmly upon the Free Soil platform, as their last hope and only refuge."

Such paragraphs as the foregoing in Democrati papers are significant enough. They show the current of public opinion: they disclose some of the results of the late election. The defeat of the Democratic party released it from its thralexpectations of genuine Free-Soilers, and is still worthy of their confidence, and entitled to the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant." leaders to conciliate the friends of Freedom.

But, while we rejoice to see an organization which has so long been subservient to slaveholders, beginning to assert independence, and take a position more in harmony with its professed principles, we have no sympathy with the reasons assigned by a "Cass Democrat of Iowa" and the Ohio Statesman," for a change of policy. They are low and sordid. They may be summed up very briefly: "We have served the Devil for nought now let us see whether it will pay to serve God. We have been defeated by an alliance with Slavery; let us regain ascendency by resisting it." The leopard cannot change his spots. Though he may be taught to lick the hand that feedle it CORRUPT AND DISGRACEFUL COALITION."

his treacherous nature is unchanged. We are glad that the Croswells and Dickin. sons of New York stand out against the reunion of the Democracy there, except on pro-slavery terms. The masses of their followers will not long sustain them in such a position, but, if the radical Democracy remain firm, will abandon corrupt leadership, and range themselves under a banner on which is inscribed, No more Slave Territory, No more Slave States, the deserted leaders will then have lost their power of mischief. Repudiated by those whose confidence they formerly enjoyed, they can find no place in the regenerated organization, except as obscure privates. But were they to come over now, occupying the positions they do, they would at once assume leadership, and the old corrupt intrigues and tactics and dissensions would be revived. All that has been gained for the last two years would be lost. and the Democracy of New York would again be nothing better than a strong ass bowing down under the load of American Slavery.

The Free Democracy of New York have pursued an honorable course—a course marked throughout by consistency and steadfast principle. They took their ground against Slavery, from conviction, not spite, or party calculation; they maintained it when they knew that the result would be, loss of political power; they still maintain, though, by an unprincipled reunion with the supporters of General Cass, they might regain their party ascendency, and divide the spoils of office. There is but one way, they hold, for a Democrat to vote, and that is, for Freedom not because he has been betrayed by the upholders of Slavery; not because he can make nothing for his party by alliance with Slavery; but because, by the principles of the Declaration of Independence, by the spirit of the age, by the laws of his nature, by his highest obligations to man and God, he is bound to seek the overthrow of all Tyranny, and the universal establishment of Freedom. In Wisconsin the Democratic party has taken the same elevated position; and, when the Ohio Statesman and similar journals in Ohio shall be able to appreciate and inculcate such sentiments as these, it will challenge in Ohio, too. the respect and confidence of all good men.

#### MINNESOTA-ANOTHER STAR IN THE WEST.

We received a few days since the first evidence f the substantive existence of the Territory of Minnesota. The record of Congressional proceedings showed indeed that such a Territory was or ganized on paper, and we saw its boundaries traced on the new map furnished from the General Land Office. The newspapers, too, contained the announcement that, after one or two unsuccessful efforts to furnish it a Governor, one had at last been found, and he was on his way to look after the timber and Indians about the Upper Mis sissippi. But the first distinct idea of the real existence of the new Territory, was awakened by the reception the other day of " The Minnesoto of a National Bank by Congress, and believe that the fiscal affairs of the Government, both State illization, embodied. The Press had established and one of the most magnificent libraries on the Continent. The next morning several arrests

And National, should be kept entirely separate from Banking Associations, and its Revenues should be collected and disbursed by ness with clearings here and there, had now leisure to take a newspaper, for the sake of catching a glimpse at the great world left behind, or, mayhap, of keeping an eye upon advertisements of the cheapest stores in the new city of St. Paulfor this is the ancient and venerable name of the capital city of the new-born Territory. Settlers in the wilderness cherish a remarkable love for names that revive old associations. The further they penetrate into the unknown, the more intent they become on linking by venerated names the new world with the old. Hence, the Antiochs, and Cairos, and Lebanons, and Palmyras, that greet us on the banks of the Mississippi, or in the prairies of the West; and now, the Minnesotians can put up with nothing less venerable than a St. Paul.

"THE MINNESOTA REGISTED "\_A Randall & Co. Publishers-St. Paul. Minnesota Territory-April 7th, 1849-Vol. 1, No. 1." So runs the title of the first newspaper in the new Territory It is printed with remarkable neatness, on good paper, of a size rather less than that of the Baltimore Sun. It has the true American newspaper physiognomy-a pretty poem at the top of the first column, fourth page-a due proportion of miscellaneous selections for the family-seven columns of advertisements - editorials, news. and-a Local head !- Sr. PAUL, of course, is not without its interesting local items.

The Register eschews party spirit-hopes party lines will not be drawn, till the People have laid the proper foundations for the new sovereignty. True, the wilderness is all around it, but, with American faith in the prolific power of everything in the New World, it is for looking to the interests of the "unborn millions" who are to selves to all candid and sober-minded people. The spring up like grass about the Father of Waters. and it is properly impressed with a sense of weighty responsibility. "The duty we are called upon to discharge," it says, "is the most imporwho entertain the Principle should incorporate it | tant and solemn that can engage the attention of mankind. It is a duty transcending all others-a duty which, more than all others, reaches on from the present to the far-distant future-a duty upon which hangs much of the weal or woe of unborn millions. This duty is nothing less than the construction of a Political Government—the establishment of a Commonwealth—the upbuilding of

an Empire." That is the way to talk. Pioneers with this faith and this spirit, looking upon themselves as the progenitors of millions, and the builders of an

Empire, cannot fail of great performances. The Register says that last summer the arrivals f steamboats at St. Paul and Stillwater amounted to nearly one hundred, and that several packets ply regularly between the Territory and Galena and St. Louis. Persons wishing to visit the new country will find no difficulty at any time. The editors are impressed with the vast advantages of their home in the wilderness. To every one who wishes a sound mind in a sound body they

"We say to the INVALIDS of the great Western valley, who have been devoured by fevers and de bilitated by malarias, come to the latitude and climate of New England, seek the vicinity of the Falls of St. Anthony and St. Croix as a residence. Hitherto, each summer has brought the fugitives from Southern latitudes, to admire the beautiful scenery of the Upper Mississippi, bathe in its clear waters, enjoy the breezes of the bluffs, and onfess that neither the Ohio, the Hudson, nor th Juniata, can boast of such natural loveliness as the Mississippi, from Galena to the head of navigation in Minnesota. This testimony has been so often borne, that we extend an invitation, upon its faith, to the emigration of the country. Here is a fertile and picturesque wilderness, the only organized Territory in the Union, except Oregon, reached by Mississippi steamboats on the South, and by the no less direct navigation of the lakes on the North-its acres recently brough into market—the population as yet sparse, so as to afford room for the enterprise of the earlier comers; a soil as capable of staple grains as Michigan or New York—forests of pine, reaching northward beyond the prairie region—the streams, which from all directions swell the navigable current of the Microscienia backen into cascades, and rent of the Mississippi, broken into cascades, and affording the best sites for mills, and, above all,

altording the best sites for mills, and, above all, a bracing climate where a population will advance, from generation to generation, in intellectual energy and physical development.

"Those who may seek our boundaries, with a view to citizenship, will be agreeably surprised by the excellent tone of society. Michigan, Wisconsin, New York, and even Maine, have their representatives in the population over whom Contatives in the population, over whom Con-

gress has lately extended its legislative protec-1. The Maine emigrants have here renewed lumber trade, which is such a source of wealth to the New England States, and they find the clithe lumber trace, which are the lumber trace, which states, and they find the curtothe New England States, and they find the experience. This will be the staple of a flourishing commerce, until agriculture, whether conducted by the individual pioneer, or by the associated effort witnessed in some of the most flourishing townships of Wisconsin, shall accumulate its various products for all the purposes of exchange.

"But the charm of Minnesota life is health."

"But the charm of Minnesota life is HEALTH—
"But the charm of Minnesota life is HEALTH—
HEALTH! The winters are not more severe than
many parts of New York and New England,
while the diseases of Southern latitudes are avoid,
while the diseases of Southern latitudes are avoid,
of Sound mind in a sound body? is a destiny
ed. 'Sound mind in a sound body is a destiny ed. Sound mind in a sound body is a destriby which all should seek, and which is of more worth than the golden sands of California. Pestilence rides the blast in Southern or mid-land towns wasting disease and the relaxation of a sky far nearer a tropical latitude are the baneful attendants of Pacific adventure, while the emigrant to Minnesota feels a renewed life in the buoyant summers and bracing winters of this young ward of the Republic. We extend to one and all, a of the Republic. We extend thearty welcome to Minnesota!"

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. New York:

This magazine for April opens with a finely written critique on Macaulay, in which the great historian is dealt with, on the whole, quite liberally, although the article is disfigured by some strained criticism, and imbued with a sufficient amount of orthodox Toryism. "The Life of Sir Astley Cooper," by his relative, B. L. Cooper, is reviewed with candor, and some severity; several interesting recollections of that eminent surgeon are given. In an article on Johnston's Physical Geography, the visions and theories of the modern geologist are set at naught, and the literal account of the Creation, indited by Moses, is insisted upon as the only rational and true one. The other articles are-The Caxtons, Ancient Practice of Painting, Tennyson's Poems, Aristocratic Annals, Claudia & Prudens, and Two Poems by B. Simmons, the Life of the Seas, and London Cries.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK. May, 1849. There is a great variety of engravings in this number, scarcely equal in design or execution to those of former numbers. The contributions are numerous and various, so that everybody will find something to suit him.

MORDAUNT HALL; or, a September Night. A Novel. By the Author of Two Old Men's Tales, &c. For sale by LATER FROM EUROPE-WARS AND RUMORS Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington. If we may express an opinion from a slight examination of the book, there is nothing very opinion. It is, however, quite readable, and as

harmless as most of the same class. THE MIDNIGHT SUN. A Pilgrimage, by Frederica Bremer.

This little work, like most of the productions hospitable clime rejoice in their long, bright day Proudhon's paper, Le Peuple, has been condemned brings these simple children of Nature into more seeds of another revolution. For sale at Franck Taylor's, Pennsylvania nesty should be declared.

avenue, Washington.

AGNES MORRIS or, the Heroine of Domestic Life. New

York : Harper & Brothers. ioned and prejudiced as not to recognise the spirit- much for Italy. All is anarchy and bloodshed. ual marriage, and in due time marries her conventionally. He and she are the principal charentertaining figure on the canvass is a young work with a motto, commencing as follows:

"Minds are of supernal birth, Let us make a heaven of earth." His ideas of heaven upon earth are anything but supernal. For sale as above.

"May Morning" is a fine engraving, awaken- is fitting out another squadron. butions are good.

"The Government, under the Constitution, we Department, and also the power to regulate what matter shall be carried through the mail. In the absence of legislative enactment, then—for we believe no law exists on the subject, Mr. Calhoun's bill in 1836 having been lost at its final reading in the Senate—we conceive it to be the duty of the Senate—we conceive it to be the duty of the of the South—that he should endeavor to fill the Post Office Department with men who will not, by virtue of their office, aid in circulating these documents in the Southern States, where they are "The recent and increasing circulating these documents and increasing circulating these absence of legislative enactment, then—for we bedisarmed. Our ministry is furious on this account, and has ordered the sunbassador at Constantinople to demand his passports. If Bem had taken refuge in Wallachia, and his troops had not been disarmed, our ministers would certainly have made a great noise about the breach of neutrality.

Hungary to be Reconquered.—The Magyars have made a movement against Pesth, and all public moneys have been transferred to Ofen. Kossuth has invited the Hungary of the tracking were ordered by the Turkish authorities to be disarmed. Our ministry is furious on this account, and has ordered the subassador at Constantinople to demand his passports. If Bem had taken refuge in Wallachia, and his troops had not been disarmed, our ministry is furious on this account, and has ordered the subassador at Constantinople to demand his passports. If Bem had taken refuge in Wallachia, and his troops had not been disarmed. Our ministry is furious on this account, and has ordered the subassador at Constantinople to demand his passports. If Bem had taken refuge in Wallachia, and his troops had not been disarmed. Our ministry is furious on this account, and has ordered the subassador at Constantinople to demand his passports. If Bem had taken refuge in Wallachia, and his troops had not been disarmed. Our ministry is furious on this account, and has ordered the subassador at Constantinopl

#### For the National Bra. THE DESERTED FYLGIA.\*

BY MISS ALICE CAREY.

Like a meteor, radiant, streaming. Seems her hair to me, And thou bear'st her feet like lilies, Dark and chilly sea! Wannish fires unclasp her bosom, Like the Northern Light, And like icicles her fingers Glisten, locked and white.

On the blue and icy ocean,
As a stony floor,
Toward thy boat, O dying Viking,
Waiks she evermore! Like a star on morning's forehead, Is the beauty of her smiling, Pale and cold and clear— What, O fearful, dying Viking, Doth the maiden here?

Hath the wretched hell-maid, Belsta Ever crossed her way, Weirdly driving herds of cattle, Cattle dark and gray? Hath she seen the maids of Skulda Draw from Urda's well Water where the awful snake-king Gnaws the roots of hell?

Hath she seen the harts that ever Haunt the ashen tree, Keeping all its buds from blooming Viking, answer me!

Moaningly his white lips tremble, But no voice replies— But no voice replies— Starlight in the blue waves frozen, Seem his closing eyes. Woman's lot is thine, O Fylgia, Mourning broken faith, And her mighty love, outlasting Chance and change and death!

\*"A Scandinavian warrior, having embraced Christi

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TELEGRAPH refuses to exchange with the National Anti-Slavery Standard. This is rather unkind, as both are bent on a Dissolution of the Union. The motto of the former is, "Non-Intercourse with the North:" that of the latter, "No Union with Slaveholders." As the assaults of both are aimed at the Union, they should feel a little sympathy for each other.

## OF WARS.

The Cambria has arrived, with London paper novel in it. It is an old story of a foundling to the 13th, and Liverpool, to the 14th ultimo. child, the offspring of guilt, reared and educated The European Continent is in commotion : nothby the hand of charity; amiable, aspiring, and ing is settled; wars and rumors of wars are hahighly intellectual, yet doomed at every step to rassing every nation. The Telegraphic Despatch taste the bitter fruits of the parents' sin. This has an ominous aspect—" War between Denmark is the natural result; and much as we may pity and Germany - Great Defeat of the Austrians in the sufferer, we could not wish it otherwise. The | Hungary - Destruction of Brescia - Massacre and book before us would have conveyed at least one | Carnage - Bombardment of Genoa - Bloody Battle useful lesson, had the author expressed the same in Spain-Danish Fleet Captured-Battle in Schleswig," &c., &c. Amidst this general turmoil, England and France appear tranquil. Their time for action has not yet come; but the development of the ambitious designs of Russia may compel them, ere long, to take a hostile attitude.

The new French Government does not seem t of Miss Bremer, is a sweet, quiet picture of do- entertain much sympathy with the struggles of and were ingeniously making the fanaticism of mestic life. The scene of the simple events is in the People for Liberty in other European States, the north of Sweden, in the arctic regions; the and its warfare against the freedom of the Press time, midsummer, when the dwellers of that in- is as unrelenting as that waged by Louis Philippe. of summer-melting the snow-drifts from the val- and its conductor sentenced to nine years' imprisleys, unlocking the mountain streams, and scat-onment, and fined to the amount 24,000 francstering sunshine and gladness, the breath of flow- M. Delecluze, the editor of La Revolution Demoers and the song of birds, over hill and valley. In cratique et Sociale, has been sentenced to five years this work, as in all the writings of Miss Bremer, this work, as in all the writings of Miss Bremer, imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 10,000 francs.

I'm resident we observe with pleasure a pure and healthful the former was accused of libelling the President out of doors." "Well, Mr. Swingle, it's the first out of doors." "Well, Mr. Swingle, it's the first out of doors." eligious sentiment, untrammelled by creeds and of the Republic, and "exciting the hatred of one Rill you've footed this many a da forms. It would seem that frequent communion class of citizens against another;" the latter, of with the visible manifestations of God's power having given an exaggerated account of the exeand goodness, amid the storms and darkness of the dreary polar night, the long torpor, which should like to know what liberty of thought or seems like the last sleep of Nature, and then, the speech can exist, where offences of this trifling sudden and joyous resurrection of beauty and character are punished with such rigor. The new bloom from the bosom of darkness and death, Government, by such tyranny, only sows the

immediate intercourse with the great Father of The insurrection in Genoa in favor of Repub all, and imparts to them a more vivid sense of licanism, resulted in the expulsion of the Piedhis providence. The few defects of Miss Bremer's writings, amongst which we may instance a La Marmora, the commander of a Piedmontese slightly exaggerated sentimentality, are amply corps, subsequently marched upon the city, bomatoned for by the purity, spirituality, and sound barded it, and forced it to apply for an armistice, practical sense, which characterize her product in which the authorities proposed to admit General Marmora and his troops, and that a full am-

The Roman Republic is laboring "to consolidate" its institutions. The war between Sicily and Naples is yet without result. The Sicilian A young man of infidel principles, a scoffer at army amounts to 40,000. Tuscany seems disposed the wholesome, conventional rules growing out to resist the further encroachments of Austria. of the necessities of civilized society, seduces a Brescia, after a siege of eight days, has fallen a young girl, and she becomes a mother. He is prey to the Austrians. The town was bombarded very amiable, very generous, very high-minded, for six hours, the streets carried at the point feels outraged because people will be so old-fash- of the bayonet, and the carnage was immense. So

acters—the hero and heroine of Domestic Life. borders, about something or other; but the news-God save the world from many such! Another papers are perplexed to know why or wherefore. Prussia and Denmark have recommenced hoslady, who plays tricks on her dear mamma, and tilities. The Danish squadron, consisting of a carries on a clandestine correspondence with a ship-of-the-line, a frigate a corvette, and three respectable young man, yclept a lover. Of course, steamers of war, in attempting the capture of the To the Editor of the National Era: she too is a heroine. The author prefaces his fort of Eckenford, on the 5th ult, was itself cap-

"May Morning" is a fine engraving, awakening many pleasant recollections. The Fashion plate is captivating, the pictured ladies looking as wistfully for admiration as the fashionable realities on the promenade. "Tortosa, from the Island of Huad," is a quiet scene of beauty, and Island of Huad," is a quiet scene of beauty, and Island of Huad," is a quiet scene of beauty, and Island of Huad," is a quiet scene of beauty, and Island of Huad," is a quiet scene of beauty, and Island of Huad," is a quiet scene of beauty, and Island of Huad," is a quiet scene of beauty, and Island of Huad," is a quiet scene of beauty, and Island of Huad," is a quiet scene of beauty, and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty, and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty, and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty, and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty, and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty, and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty, and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty, and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty, and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty, and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of beauty and Island of Huad, is a quiet scene of the Beauty and Island of Huad," is a quiet scene of beauty, and The Hungarians, so far from being defeated, are the artist has contrived to make island life, with so far invincible. The following items of news an ocean prospect, very attractive. The contrivet convulse Europe.

butions are good.

The Philosophy of Religion. By J. D. Morell, A. M., author of the History of Modern Philosophy. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, above 9th street, Washington.

We are under obligation to the publishers for a copy of this able work. It is our intention to notice it in another number. It is a book for thinkers.

The Devices of the South Carolina press, for stirring up a sensation, are quite ingenious. It has all at once waked up to the fact, that incendiary sheets are circulating through the South, and, of course, the new Postmaster General, being a Yankee, and a Vermonter at that, must be the cause. The South Carolinian says:

"The Government, under the Constitution, we have be even a copy of the History of Modern Philosophy. New Tradict the rumors of Gen. Bem's defeat by the Russians, and the flight of his troops into Wallachia. It appears, on the contrary, that the Austrian General Puchner, surrounded by a hostile population, and hard pressed by the Magyar irregular forces, has thought proper to resign his command, and place himself under the protection of the Russians in Wallachia. He was accompanied by three other Austrian General Rushiani. The Russian forces of Kronstadt were very short of ammunition, and preparing to recross the frontier and return to Wallachia. Their baggage had already left for that province. General Bem was almost undisturbed in the possession of the was almost undisturbed in the possession of the Kussians, and the flight of his troops into Wallachia. It appears, on the contrary, that the Austrian General Puchner, surrounded by a hostile population, and hard pressed by the Magyar irregular forces, has thought proper to resign his command, and place himself under the protection of the Russians in Wallachia. The Russians in Wallachia. The Russians in Wallachia. The was accompanied by three other Austrian General Puchner, surrounded by the Magyar irregular forces, has thought proper to resign his command, and place himself unde

TROUBLE WITH TURKEY .- A letter from Vienna believe, has the entire control of the Post Office Department, and also the power to regulate what matter shall be carried through the mail. In the absence of logical statement, and also the power to regulate what matter shall be carried through the mail. In the

would prohibit the circulation of the Appeal of the Abolitionists, would have to put the ban on the Address of the Southern members of Congress.

ube, in direct violation of the treaty of Adrianople. It would appear that Russia is, in the most open manner, strengthening her position in the Danubian Provinces, while Turkey, on the other hand, is making preparation to maintain her authority.

of living burial, and forwarded to a wealthy Abolitionist in a city of New England, where he now is.—Burlington (V.) Courier, 12th.

More Madness.—An Alabama paper thinks the North derives all its support from peddling its wares in the South; and that the best way to bring it to terms on the Slavery question, and to consent to the propagation of the evil, will be to lay an enormous tax on its garters, chips, and

"Every storehouse in the South is literally filled with articles of Northern manufacture, waiting for the slaveholder to buy it with the money the labor of slaves has made. The time money the labor of slaves has made. The time has arrived, we again say, for the South to act. While the Northern people are using all stratagems to starve out Slavery, let the Legislatures of every Southern State institute such revenue laws as will starve out the white slavery of the North. Let them establish such taxes upon the Yankee water-buckets, garters, chips, and whetstones, sufficiently exorbitant as to prohibit it from every slave State, and we will soon hear the sable Abolitionist of the North exclaim—'No interference with Southern Slavery.' We shall allude to this policy again.' policy again."

Mr. VENABLE, member of Congress from North Carolina, Secretary of the Disunion Convention. held in the Capitol, has been expatiating in a similar style. Addressing his constituents at Yanceyville, North Carolina, he is reported by the Milton Chronicle, as follows:

the Milton Chronicle, as follows:

"Mr. Venable, after discussing Abolitionism,
Disunion, &c., 'came out boldly for each State in
the South to pass laws to prevent Northern men
from collecting debts in the South—to prohibit
Northern ships from coming into Southern ports,
and if a Northern ship at any time chanced to
be caught in a Southern port, Mr. Venable says,
confiscate the property!' onfiscate the property!

Of course, no respectable citizens of the South can be found to sanction such scoundrelism as this. Mr. Calhoun must feel greatly flattered in tack on the Dominicans. the aptness of his pupils. They go beyond their master. We do not think he has ever taught them that the best way to show their devotion to the South is, by cheating their creditors at the North. The extreme folly, the puerile vindictiveness of these men will occasion a healthful reaction, if, as we believe, the majority of the Southern people are yet untouched with the mania for Disunion. They will be revolted by the silly fanaticism of such men as Mr. Venable and

THE COLUMBIA (S. C.) TELEGRAPH has at last

leclared independence. It says: "The sneer so long applicable to us of advocating non-intercourse with the North, on a sheet printed on Northern paper, is no longer so—the Telegraph (both daily and tri-weekly) being now printed on paper manufactured by the Messrs. McBee, at Greenville, in this State. The quality of the paper will compare favorably with that furnished by Northern manufactures and is a bet-Northern manufacturers, and is a bet ter article than they can furnish here for the same price; which proves conclusively the capa-city of our own citizens to compete successfully with Northern by Southern enterprise."

The Telegraph earnestly hopes that a Type Foundry may be started in South Carolina, so that their newspapers may be South Carolina all over-brains, paper, type, ink, and all. We should not be surprised if some Yankees had got the control of the press down in that chivalric State, slaveholders minister to the growth of home-manufactures, and advocating non-intercourse as a measure to protect domestic industry.

JONES.—The following are the latest, (says the Boston Transcript,) but whether they be the newest or not, some one better versed than we in Joe Miller must say: Be careful, and don't go near the woods for some

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.-Including the mem have been elected to the new Congress 53 wings and 61 Democrats. If the remaining 85 members should be politically the same as before, there would be a Whig majority in the House of 17. In the Senate there will be a Democratic majority of 8 to 10.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

This paragraph is circulating all over the country—papers of all parties taking it as a truthful statement. The whole number of members chosen, says the Boston Republican, is 151—divided as follows: Whigs 77, Democrats 57, Free Soil 17— Whig majority 3. There remain to be chosen rule is to enclose bills to all subscribers whose 80 members, which in the last Congress stood, 35 terms are about expiring, some three or four Whig, 44 Democratic, and 1 Free Soil. Should these come in the same, there will be 112 Whigs, 101 Democrats, 18 Free Soil—being 7 majority against the Whigs. As the elections to take place are mostly in the slave States, the Whigs may make a few gains. They will doubtless lose two or more members in Indiana. The members chosen by the Free-Soilers will, doubtless, hold the balance of power in the next House of Represent-

BRIGHT PROSPECTS AHEAD .- The Washington correspondent (Potomac) of the Baltimore Patriot, writes as follows:

of the bayonet, and the carnage was immense. So much for Italy. All is anarchy and bloodshed.

Spain is in a turmoil, as usual. There has been a sanguinary battle somewhere within its borders, about something or other; but the newspapers are perplexed to know why or wherefore.

Prussia and Denmark have recommenced hos-

## THE SLAVE TRADE AND THE PENS.

fort of Eckenford, on the 5th ult, was itself captured, at least so much of it as was not blown up, for the ship-of-the-line, soon after the landing of the men who had capitulated, was set on fire and exploded. On land, the Danes have been rather more successful, but nothing decisive has taken place. The Government, not at all disheartened, is fitting out another squadron.

To the Edutor of the National Era!

I suppose many of your readers will retain a lively recollection of the interesting debate upon the reception and printing of the New York resolutions, censuring the slave trade as pursued in this District, and recommending the suppression of the slave pens which pollute the soil of the Federal District, and shock the sensibilities of every visiter at the capital city of the Republic. Such will well remember the declaration of Sentator (effers on Davis, son-in-law of the President ington for a long series of years, and the large and peculiarly shaped buildings known to the whole community to be private slave prisons, are among the most conspicuous objects to be seen from the Library front of the Capitol.

But we will not dispute the word of a Senator. In the innocence of his heart, he did not know nor believe that there were slave pens here, or that the American capital was disgraced by the horrible traffic. Such being the case, I very much regret that he was not at the railroad this morning, because there he might have noticed the arrival because there he might have noticed the arrival of several score of forlorn and wretched-looking beings, mostly boys, girls, and young women, whose faces bore the imprint of consciousness that they were bound for a market in the extreme Southern planting States, perhaps in the gold-diggings of California. In the good old times, when the spirit of fanaticism, inculcated by such vile incendiaries as Free-Soilers and Abolitionists, had not yet poisoned the minds of men, these poor creatures would have been chained in pairs by the wrists, and boldly driven to the pens. In the present state of public feeling, however, and perhaps in the fear of undeceiving innocent members of Congress who, like Senator Davis, and Mr. Thompson of Indiana, who is still here, know nothing and believe nothing on the subject of the slave traffic in the District, it was judged advisable to treat these poor colored people to the first and last hack ride they have had or ever will enjoy. They were taken to their owners' pen, and because there he might have noticed the arrival joy. They were taken to their owners' pen, and so ended this scene in this capital of the Republic,

where "ALL MEN" have been "created equal."

of the South—that he should endeavor to fill the Post Office Department with men who will not, documents in the should endeavor to fill the great noise about the breach of neutrality. Hungarian the prohibited by them Southern States, where they are throughgoing Free Soil man, and in all probability and Molitionist; and it is a bad beginning for the enemies of our institutions should have such conment, and that their confidence, thus far has nothern ment, and that their confidence thus far has he centered the form. Were the Postmaster General empowered to prohibit the transit by mail of anything he might deem incendiarry, we fear we should receive very few of the issues of the press from South Carolina. For the benefit of all parties, the mail had better be left free—for the same censorship that

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. Washington, April 30, 1849.

The Case of Tom Hand,—The jury, in the case of Shuster, alias Tom Hand, charged with stealing the Government jewels, were sent for at the meeting of the Court, on Saturday night, and, rather unexpectedly, declared that they had agreed upon a verdict. The prisoner was sent for, and the verdict was then announced to be, that they found the prisoner guilty. The jury had been out fifty hours, and it is presumable had sufficient time in which to make up their opinion.

The prisoner's counsel immediately entered WASHINGTON, April 30, 1849. The prisoner's counsel immediately entered action in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial.

#### FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Two arrivals at New York from the Island of Hayti bring accounts to the 29th of March and 7th of April, respectively.

On the 29th of March the city of St. Domingo On the 29th of March the city of St. Domingo was under martial law. Alarm guns had been fired twice, and all the men in the city marched out, with the President at their head, to meet the Haytiens, who were coming down in large numbers, under the command of President Soulouque. The flotilla, consisting of five vessels of war, had sailed for Axua with five hundred troops.

The later of the two arrivals brings the news that President Soulouque had, after a severe battle, taken from the Dominicans the towns of Las Matas and St. John, in which a great many of the Dominicans were killed and taken prisoners.

Dominicans were killed and taken prisoners. Many of them escaped, abandoning five large pieces of artillery and a six-pounder. The attack took place on the morning of the 18th of March. Generals Bobo, Vincent, and Michael, were left in possession of the captured towns, and the President with his troops left on the 19th for Port au Prince.

Prince.
Three hundred troops from Jeremie passed through Mariagone on the 2d instant, on their way to Port au Prince to join the President. Men were gathering from all directions to join the President, who would shortly make another at-

## WOODBURY'S PLANING MACHINE.

We would direct the attention of those oncerned to the advertisement, in another column, of Woodbury's Planing Machine, &c. We are assured by competent judges that it is all it professes to be.

OF The following Ode we find in the Baltimore papers among the proceedings of the Temperance men of Maryland, on the occasion of the dedication of a very spacious and imposing structure, called the TEMPLE, recently completed by their noble exertions. The circumstance of its coming, as it does, from a contributor of ours, will give interest to it, apart

## DEDICATORY ODE.

BY RR. J. E. SNODGRASS. We've come from many a cherished home, A band of brothers strong, To raise, beneath this lofty dome, A loud exultant song; For this shall be A jubilee Held in remembrance long!

Not as the sons of Bacchus go, Quenching the soul Of noblest sons of earth!

Nor yet, like sons of bloody Mars,
At sound of battle strain,
March we to sangulary wars,
That desolate the plain.
We have unfurled,
Before the world,
A flag without a stain!

If ever Purify upholds,
While all the world may see,
Emblasoned on its glorious folds,
Love and Fidelity,
Be this your boast,
Victorious host,
Ye who are doubly free! That flag, oh! let it float for aye Above our Temple's dome, Which thus we dedicate, to-day, As Truth and Virtue's home— A home where we, Secure and free, May e'er in gladness come!

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Enclosed you will find, &c. "I have been a constant reader of your paper nine years—was made an Abolitionist chiefly by the Philanthropist mob in Cincinnati in 1836, and by a paper which was thrown out of the office on that occasion. Last fall you stopped my paper without giving me notice—at least I received none. I felt a little out of humor about it, and concluded I would do without it-but 'tis of no

Our subscriber surely must be mistaken. Our rule is to enclose bills to all subscribers whose weeks before the expiration. Probably, on opening the papers, they sometimes drop out, unobserved. We have too great a liking for our subscribers to cut them off, without first giving them timely notice.

A correspondent on the borders of Civilization

writes to us-"The discussion of the Slavery Question relation to the Choctaw mission, is deprecated by some, as calculated to impair the influence of the missionary, as well as to distract the minds of the People. I think differently, and, though we obtain not our desired object at once, this discussion will avoid to the control of the contro will arouse the attention and set the elements mind and feeling at work on the subject

"I have the names of some of the leading men in upper Texas, and, should nothing happen to prevent, I intend to make a trip there, and do what I can for you."

That's right. We are beginning to take quite fancy to Texas. "I have lost several of my back numbers, by lending them to my neighbors, in the hope of get-ting you some subscribers. Do you admit any claim on you for these lost numbers? If you do, would it not be well to notify your subscribers to that effect? I have declined lending any more on account of the loss."

No subscriber engaged in so laudable work, ought to lose anything. We certainly admit the claim for back numbers in such cases, provided we can supply them, and we shall try our best to

do this. "Methinks I express the sentiment of thou sands of American citizens when I say, that my heart overflows with gratitude towards those no-ble sons of liberty, those faithful statesmen who shrink not to discharge their whole duty to themshrink not to discharge their whole duty to themselves, their constituents, and their country, in boldly advocating the cause of Human Rights and Liberty. Will not the Legislature of every free State award to them, not only thanks, but medals, equal at least in value to those awarded to the Neroes in the Mexican war?"

The People are ahead of their Legislatures They have reëlected Giddings, Root, Wilmot, and King, and will do the same by Palfrey, Wentworth, and others. This is the best kind of thanks to men who have distinguished themselves by devotion to Liberty.

Scio, Washtenan Co., Michigan, April 17, 1849.—
I have resided in this State and Territory twenty-one years, and have had some opportunity of knowing the state of political feeling here. In the former state of parties, there was a clear Democratic majority of from 3,000 to 6,000, which gave them an unfailing ascendency, except during the whirlwind of the Tippecanoe times. A large portion of the party are foreigners, and the whole party is managed and wheeled about by its leaders with the most surprising celerity. The great body of the party have found it for their interest to take strong ground for the Wilmot Proviso, while at the same time they have reelected Gen. Cass to the United States Senate. A portion of the Whigs are strongly anti-slavery, and would the Whigs are strongly anti-slavery, and would like to unite practically with the Free-Soilers, but the influence of a few men like Senator Woodbridge, Jacob M. Howard, and others of the same school, has hitherto prevented any general coop-

Our Free Soil vote for Van Buren, as you know, was about 10,000, or nearly one-sixth of the whole vote of the State. We begun the Libthe whole vote of the State. We begun the Liberty party in 1840 with 328. Our vote would have been larger last fall, had not the other parties used the utmost efforts to delude people with the cry of "Taylor and Free Soil," "Cass and Free Soil." The Democratic and Whig candidates for Congress in this district stumped it, pledging themselves everywhere to go strenuously for free territory. Some of the ablest advocates of Gen. Gass stumped it for him expressly on the ground that his position was for Free Soil more effectually than that of Mr. Van Buren. All the odds was, that Mr. Van Buren had one way of preventing the extension of slavery by the Wilmot Proviso; while Gen. Cass held that Congress could not legislate at all on the matter, and how could slavery be extended without positive law? Of course, Gen. Cass must be the safest Free Soil and disavow the rebellion indemnity act.

All the hotels of the city were guarded by armed forces. The garrisons had been fully equip-

The policy of the Free-Soilers in this State The policy of the Free-Soilers in this State seems to be to go straight ahead. They hold a State Convention for nomination of Governor, May 2, leaving the other parties to come in or keep aloof, as they please. The accessions to the Free-Soilers have been so nearly equal from the Whig and Democratic parties, that their relative strength is left about the same as formerly. Hence I anticipate that we shall have three parties again the present year.

Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio, April 10, 1949.—You will have noticed the proceedings of last winter session. In my section, the greatest censure which falls on me is from the Whigs, for voting for the repeal of the Black Laws—although they have defended Bartley, Bebb, and Ford, against mu altacks on the same question for years back. my attacks on the same question, for years back.
Their "ox," &c.! The Whigs regarded the session as a total defeat for them, and they were literally driven into the support of the Covention

The Democratic party are, as generally as could have been expected, reconciled to the repeal.

The vote upon the question, by the Democratic
members, was wholly unlooked for by the party
throughout the State—knowing, as they did, that
the private opinions of many members were op-

Waukesha, Wisconsin, April 14, 1849 .- Please send my paper, formerly sent to this office, to New Helvetia, California. I expect to leave here in a 900 of the latter brought the extreme price of 31s. few days, for that region, and must have your paper. We will have Free Soil in California, whether Congress will or not.

#### FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

The following is a statement, laid before the Senate by the Secretary of State, of the number of Passengers who arrived in the United States, during the year ending September 30, 1848. The ports at which they arrived were in the following States, and the number is placed opposite to each:

		Males.	Females.	Sex not described	Total.
Maine -		3,589	2,670	described	6,259
New Hampshir	e	33	15	-	48
Massachusetts	-	13,052	8,830	472	22,35
Rhode Island		61	47	-	108
Connecticut	-	7	1	-	
New York	-	96,318	64,676	-	160,99
Delaware -		989	1,002	_	1,99
Pennsylvania	-	5,385	4,439	-	9,82
Maryland -	-	4,133	2,958	_	7,09
Virginia -		237	187	-	424
North Carolina	-	5	4	_	
South Carolina		232	104		330
Georgia -	-	27	10	-	37
Louisiana -	-	11,614	7,685	-	19,299
Florida -	-	49	30	-	79
Texas -	-	397.	225	_	623
Totals		136,128	92,883	472	229,483

Of these, 201,586 have entered the ports of the non-slaveholding States. Of the remaining 27,897, 26,390 entered the ports of Baltimore and New Orleans, a great majority of them, doubtless, with the intention of passing up the Mississippi from the latter point, or along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the region of the non-slavehold-

What a spectacle! The whole South, with its genial climate and rich soil, avoided by the enterprising immigrants from the old world, simply on account of its Slavery! How rapidly would Virginia and the Northern slave States fill up with a free population, were they to put an end to the miserable system.

This number of passengers above is classified as having been born in the following countries: United States 2.969 Denmark . . 210 West Indies - 1,312 Sweden Norway Colonies - 6,494 Switzerland -G. Britain 117,800 Portugal - -England - - 4,956 Spain - - -Scotland - - 659 Italy - - - Ireland - - 24,802 Sicily - - -22

# 348 Greece - - 7,743 Turkey - -Germany - - 58,390 Africa - - Holland - - 902 Sundry places Belgium - - 335 Austria - - 2

#### From the Lexington (Ky.) Observer. PUBLIC MEETING.

In pursuance of a notice, a meeting of those of the citizens of Lexington, and Fayette county, opposed to the perpetuation of Slavery in this Commonwealth, was held in the City Hall, on Saturday, the 14th of April, when, on motion, Mr. Edward Oldham was called to the chair, and W. A. Dudley appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explain-

ed in a few eloquent remarks by Hon. Henry Clay and Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, on motion of the lat-ter gentleman, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

I. This meeting, composed of citizens of the county of Fayettte, met in pursuance of public notice, to consider the question of the perpetuation of Slavery in this Commonwealth, consider-

ing that hereditary domestic Slavery, as it exists 1. Is confrary to the rights of mankind; 2. Is opposed to the fundamental principles of

2. Is opposed to the fundamental principles of free government;
3. Is inconsistent with a state of sound morality;
4. Is hostile to the prosperity of the Commonwealth, are therefore of opinion, that it ought not to be made perpetual, and that the Convention about to meet to amend the Constitution of this State affords a proper occasion on which steps should be taken to ameliorate the condition of Slavery, in such way as shall be found practicable in itself, just as regards the masters of slaves, and in itself, just as regards the masters of slaves, and beneficial to the slaves themselves. II. In order to concert with those who agree

with us, throughout the State, a plan of action suitable to be adopted on this occasion, and to agree with them upon a common platform of principles, this meeting appoints the following citizens, and recommends to as many others as are of similar sentiments, and can conveniently attend, to meet in Frankfort on the 25th inst. delegates from the rarts of the State similarly appointed for other parts of the State, similarly appointed, for

Edw. Oldham, Sam. Shy, M. C. Johnson, R. J. Breckenridge, H. P. Lewis, Abr. Vanmeter, C. H. Barkley, John C. Hull, John Curd, E. A. Dudley, George R. Trotter, Wm. Rodes, Jas. H. Turner, Wm. Pullen, John W. Clark, Carter R. Harriwm. Pullen, John W. Clark, Carter K. Harrison, O. D. Winn, Geo. W. Sutton, John Steel, Warren Outten, S. D. McCullough, John T. Bruce, J. J. Hunter, Wm. K. Wallace, R. Pindell, Jacob Ashton, Geo. P. Jouett, Matthew T. Scott,

T. Dolan, B. Kerr.
III. Upon their return from Frankfort, the delegates now appointed shall have power to call a public meeting, and make report of their proceedings; at which meeting the question of nominating suitable persons to represent this county in the Convention shall be taken into consideration.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Edward Oldham, Chairman. W. A. DUDLEY, Secretary.

THE CANADIAN DIFFICULTIES. Telegraphic advices from Montreal up to Saturday afternoon state that the disorders in that city continued without abatement, and indicated very

continued without abatement, and indicated very serious results.

In consequence of the announcement that the Governor had given orders to put under arms five hundred French constables, and the fact that these men actually appeared in the streets, the mob became still more exasperated. A party, composed of twenty English gentlemen, formed themselves into a body, and encountered these armed police or constables in the streets, when units a fierce engagement ensued. Shots were

ped for action, the soldiery put under strict discipline, and cannon planted in the streets at difcipline, and cannon planted in the streets at difficient and cannon planted in the streets at diffi ferent points, for the purpose of overawing the disaffected.

Isameoted.

There are reports of riots having broken out tingston and Toronto, but nothing authentic.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 14, 1849. BREADSTUFFS -In consequence of the resump tion of hostilities between Germany and Denmar

tion of hostilities between Germany and Denmark, whereby the supplies of grain from the Baltic have been all but suspended, the Liverpool market for Breadstuffs for the last week has evinced some marked symptoms of reanimation.

The latest quotations of best Ohio flour have advanced to 24s. 6d. to 25s. per barrel, and for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Western Canal, 24s., sour, 23s. 6d. Wheat—United States and Canadian, white and mixed, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 10d. per 70 pounds: red. 5s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. Corn—per quarter, pounds; red, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. Corn—per quarter, yellow, 30s. to 32s., white, 28s. 6d. to 30s. Corn Meal—per barrel, 13s. to 14s. The same influence has contributed to the firmness of the metropolitan markets.

the private opinions of many members were opposed to repeal.

North Killingly, Connecticut, April 28, 1849.—By the way, I have just parted from Governor Cleveland, our Congressman elect, from this district. He is a thorough-going Free-Soiler, that you may rely on. Whoever undertakes to transform him into a doughface, will get sorely defeated. He has long been a trouble to petrified Conservatism here. He is not a Free-Soiler for the sake of Free Soil votes, but because his whole heart is in the matter. His letters to the Free-Soilers mean all they say, and a great deal more. He is naturally and truly "a man of the people," bold, hearty, eloquent, and thorough. On every question touching Slavery, he will stand the foremost of our friends. We, Free-Soilers, have the utimost confidence in him.

J. D. B.

Harkett.—Cotton has been dull during the week, with a farther decline of ½d. to ½d, ber pound. The week's transactions amount to only 22,100 bales, of which 500 were taken by speculators, and 4,300 for export. The closing quotations of Friday evening were, for Upland ordinary, 3½ to 3½d., fair, 4½d., good fair, 4½d., middling fair, 4½d., fair, 4½d., good fair, 5d., which is in limited demand, with receding prices for Western. Bacon has sold freely during the week, with a farther decline of ½d. to 1½d. per pound. The week's transactions amount to only 22,100 bales, of which 500 were taken by speculators, and 4,300 for export. The closing quotations of Friday evening were, for Upland ordinary, 3½ to 3½d., fair, 4½d., fair, 4½d., good fair, 4½d., middling fair 4½d. to 3½d., middling fair 4½d. to 1½d., good fair 5d., Sea Island, ordinary to middling 7d. to 8½d., fair, 4½d. to 1½d., stained 4d. to 8d.

The Cotton Markett.—Cotton has been dul during the week, with a farther decline of ½d. to 1½d. to 1½d. to 1½d. to 1½d. per pound. The week's transactions amount to only 22,100 bales, of which 500 were taken by speculators, and 4,300 for export. The closing quotations of Friday evening were, for Upland ordinary, 3½ to 3½d. THE COTTON MARKET.—Cotton has been dull

ceding prices for Western. Bacon has sold freely during the week, supporting 31s. and 35s. 6d for fair Western. The market is considerably re-

#### DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, April 30, 1848. BEEF CATTLE.—Prices ranging from \$3.75 to 4.50 per 100 pounds on the hoof, equal to \$7.50 \$850 net, and averaging about \$4.12 gross

reight. Hogs.—A fair supply. Live at \$5 a \$5.25 per 00 pounds.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Holders of flour are very firm, and buyers not disposed to meet them Howard Street brands at \$4.75, and no sales

City Mills at \$4.75. Country corn meal held at \$2.50, and city at \$2.62½. Rye flour, \$2.87½ GRAIN AND SEEDS .- The receipts of all kinds of grain are small, and prices improving. Good to prime red wheat, \$1.05 a \$1.10; Pennsylvania white at \$1.10. Corn is scarce, and prices advanced. White at 47 a 50 cents, and yellow at 54 a 56 cents—prime Pennsylvania yellow at 57 cents Oats steady at 25 a 28 cents. Rye, 56 cents. Clover seed, \$3.50 a \$3.75. Flax seed, \$1.16. Provisions.—Transactions are moderate. Mess pork \$10.94 a \$11, and prime, \$8.94 a \$9.12 Noth-

## ing new in bacon. Lard is selling at 6½, 7, and 7¼ cents, in barrels and kegs.

DEATHS. Died at his residence, at Green Plain, Ohio, the 26th of 3d month, 1849, Joun Dugdale, in the 7th year of his age. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and possessed, in common with the Irish character, an innate love of liberty. He was an out-spoken Abolitionist, and, in religious society, gave his influence with the few who conscien-

iously plead the cause of the oppressed.

He passed into the other life full of hope that a riumphant immortality awaited him.

Died of consumption, in Lenox, Ashtabula Co. Ohio, on the 13th day of April, 1849, Joseph Crossy, aged 62 years. Wisconsin papers, please

## DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

What think our friends of the project of starting a Daily National Era, the first of next December; of the size of the New York Herald; at \$6 a year, payable invariably in advance; to contain such condensed and vivid reports of Congress as may be prepared by a master hand; and to be got up in such a way as not to change in any respect the present style or arrangement of world has yet produced. any respect the present style or arrangement of

the Weekly? Can we find 1,500 subscribers to begin with? Who speaks? Let us have some intimation of the views of our readers.

## BACK NUMBERS.

first to the fourth, from those who no not file or wish to use them, will be thankfully received at

Back numbers of the Era, especially from the

PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE.

As subscriptions are about to expire, we regularly forward bills to our subscribers. We hope they will not overlook them, and in a moment of forgetfulness suffer their names to be erased. When they find themselves in such a predicament, let them promptly remit, and they can have the back numbers, so as to keep their files unbroken, if they preserve the paper.

The And let each one remember, that by an effort he may add two new subscribers to our list, thus securing his own copy, and theirs, for a \$5 note, which costs no more postage than a \$2 one. A little thoughtfulness in this way is the one thing necessary to keep such a concern as the

thing necessary to keep such a concern as the Era in a sound condition.

FOT The Anniversary of the American and Foreign Antiavery Society will be held, with Divine permission, at the Broadway Tabernacie, New York, on Tuesday, May 8th, at three o'clock, P. M., when the Annual Report will be presented, and addresses made by several able Anti-Slavery friends. It is hoped that there will be a numerous attendrriends. It is no ped that there will be a induced access ance of Anti-Slavery friends from all parts of the country, as it is expected the meeting will be one of great interest, especially to those who are interested in the moral and religious aspects of the cause. The members of the American and foreign Anti-Slavery Society will meet at the Society's coms, No. 61 John street, at nine o'clock, May 8th.
WILLIAM JAY,

S. S. JOCELYN GEORGE WHIPPLE, ARNOLD BUFFUM,

Committee of Arrangement Editors of newspapers friendly to the cause are respectfo ly requested to insert the above notice until the Anniver-

Convention of the Free Soil men of Maine, for the nomina-tion of Governor, and for such other business as may prop-erly come before it, will be held at Lewiston on Wednesday, he 6th of June next, at ten o'clock, A. M. Towns and plantations of one thousand inhabitants or under will be entitled to one representative; those of over one and not more than two thousand, to two delegates; over two and not more than three thousand, to three delegates—and so on. in like ratio,

en delegates. It is earnestly hoped that no town in the State will fail to send its due proportion of delegates; and it is trusted, also, that as many as possible of the friends of Freedom who are not delegated may be present, that we may have all the spiri

and ardor of a mass meeting.

Per order of the Central Committee. March 17, 1849-4t

ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS AND TRACTS.

NEW BOOKS, at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 61 John street, New York.

Life of Benjamin Lundy—316 pages, 12mo; bound in muslin; with a portrait by Warner, and a beautiful colored map of California, Texas, Mexico, and part of the United States; including his journeys to Texas and Mexico, and a notice of the Revolution in Hayl. Price 75 cents.

Facts for the People—a pamphlet of 142 pages—a compilation from the writings of Hon. William Jay, Hon. J. R. Giddings, J. G. Palfrey, and others, on the relations of the United States Government to Slavery, and embracing a history of the Mexican War, its origin and objects. By Loring Moody, of Boston, Massachusetts. Price 20 cents.

The Young Man—or Lectures for the Times. By Rev. William W. Patton, Hartford, Connectiout. 214 pages, 12mo, bound in muslin. Price 62 1-2 cents.

Argument on Sectariansism—by Gerrit Smith—an octavo pamphlet of 39 pages. Price 12 1-2 cents.

Picture of Slavery—for Youth—by the author of "the Branded Hand," &c. 26 pages, 12mo, with several engravings. Price 8 cents.

ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS AND TRACTS.

range Trace seems.

New Tracts, at eighty cents per hundred.

No. 1. Slavery and the Slave Trace at the Nation's Cap

tal.

No. 2. Facts for the People of the Free States.

No. 3. Catechism of the Mexican War.

No. 4. Shall we give Bibles to 3,000,000 of American Slayes?

For sale, as above, by WILLIAM HARNED,

July 22.

Gl John street, Agent. UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVERY.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVENY.

DY LYSANDER SPOONER. Parts 1st and 2d. Published by Bela Marsh, 25 Corthill, Boston; and for sale, at the publisher's prices, at the Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, New York. Price, 25 cents each part, or 50 cents bound together.

WILLIAM HARNED, Agent, 61 John street.

Joseph P. Woodbury's Patent Planing Machine.

THE subscriber, having received letters patent for a stanow offers for sale machine, tongueing and grooving machine, now offers for sale machines, and rights to use the same uniform thickness, in one horr, producing a better finished known, not excepting the hand plane, and is pentially adapted to plane and joint clapboards, or weather-boarding, and will do the work faster and better than any machine, and fore invented. This machine is so arranged that it planes the board with an unbroken shaving the whole width and length of the material, and does not take more than two-thirds of the power that is required to do an equal amount of work by the rotary cutting cylinder, now in common use. The construction and organization of this machine is different from any other now in use. Communications for further particulars cheerfully responded to, by addressing the subservier, proof paid, Beston. Mass.

One of the above planing machines may be seen in operation by calling on the patence.

IOSEPH P. WOODBURY,
May 3.—1y

BOTEL ARON PRONNICE

FREE LABOR PRODUCE. R. L. MURRAY, 377 Pearl street, New York, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Free Labor Grocerics and Dry Goods,
Tarticular attention paid to the selection of Teas and
May 3.—4t

CLEVELAND'S ENGLISH LITERATURE. CLEVELAND'S ENGLISH LITERATURE.

C. & J. BIDDLE, No. 6 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, have published a Compendium of English Literature, chronologically arranged, from Sir John Mandeville (14th century) to William Cowper, (close of 18th century), comsisting of biographical sketches of the authors, choice selections from their works; with notes, explanatory and illustrative, and directing to the best editions, and to various criticisms; designed as a text book for schools, academies, and colleges, as well as for private reading. By Charles D. Cleveland.

This work has been extensively introduced into public and private educational linatitutions throughout the Union.

This work has been extensively introduced into public and private educational institutions throughout the Union. Among those in which it has been adopted as a text book, are the public normal and grammar schools of Philadelphia, the public high schools of Hartford, Providence, Cambridge, and Roxbury, the Brooklyn female academy, the Wesleyan female collegiate institute at Cincinnati, the Episcopal female institute and the academy of the Protestant t piscopal female institute and the academy of the Protestant t piscopal female institute and the academy of the Female seminary, Dayton, Ohio; Knox College, Illinois; the female seminaries of Geo. B. Emerson, Boston; Gorham Abbott and Professor-Henry P. Tappan, New York; Rev. J. P. Cowles, Ipswich, Mass., &c.

The following are some of the numerous recommendations of the work:

From Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D.

From Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D.

Having some years since meitated a similar undertaking, f can appreciate in a measure the difficulties with which you were called to contend, and the skill with which you have surmounted them. The selections seem to me to be made with much taste and judgment, and I cannot but regard this volume as a very valuable addition to our school literature. The interest with which a young kinswoman, in whose hands I have placed it, is studying it, is an exmet of the reception which it must meet in the more advanced classes of our higher schools for both sexes.

ALONZO POTTER. From Rev. John Ludlow, D. D., Procost of the University

From Rev. John Ludlow, D. D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

Univ. of Pa., January 13, 1548.

The public are greatly indebted to you. for placing before our youth this Compendium of English Literature. I hope it will command the attention which it certainly deserves; and if my name would have any influence, I would most earnestly recommend it to every young lady especially who desires a "finished" education.

Departing from my usual custom, if you or your publishers should deem this note of any use to extend the circulation of your valuable work, it is heartily at your service.

JOHN LUDLOW.

From Professor Goodrich, of Yale College. New Haven, January 20, 1848.

I have read Professor Cleveland's "Compendium of English Literature" with lively interest. The selections are made with uncommon taste and judgment. The biographical notices and critical estimates prefixed to the extracts appear to me accurate and discriminating, and they certainly add much to the interest of the work, which supplies a want that has long been felt, and which must, I think, when known, be deemed an almost indispensable auxiliary in the highest classes of our schools and academies, in the study of English literature. CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH.

English literature. CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH.
From Professor Henry Reed, Professor of Belles Lettres,
University of Pennsylvania. University of Pensylvania.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1848.

Gentlemen: I have delayed acknowledging the receipt of a copy of Professor Cleveland's "Compendium of English Literature," until I could make some examination of it. I am now glad to say to you, as the publishers, that I consider it entitled to decided recommendation. It is a well-selected and comprehensive Compendium, and is, I think, excellently smited for its uses as "a text-book for schools and academice." The plan of the work appears to be in all respects judicious, and Mr. Cleveland has evidently taken much pains to give it great accuracy. Having a very extensive range for selection, he has chosen his materials well, and has skillfully introduced a great deal of valuable and interesting information respecting the course of English Literature. The work may also be used to illustrate the course of the English language; for, in his selections from early authors. Mr. Cleveland has, with good judgment, made no attempt to modify or modernisches style. I need only add that "the Compendium" is well calculated, in my opinion, both to promote and assist good teaching, in a branch of education which stands somewhat in need of suitable text-books.

Yours, resrectfully,

Messrs. E. C. and J. Biddle.

Yours, respectfully, Messrs. E. C. and J. Biddle. F om Rev. Charles B. Haddock, D. D., Professor of In-telectual Philosophy and English Literature in Dart-mouth College. Dartmonth College, February 15, 184

World has yet produced.

Boston, March 7, 1848.

My Dear Sir: I ought long ago to have acknowledged your very agreeable present of the Compendium of English Literature. It is just the thing I had been wishing to see, and I thank yon for it. I have examined it with great care, and have found it better suited than any other volume I have seen, to be a text-book in the study of the history of English literature. In size it is of a right medium, not being of hope-less length, but yet long enough to make a deep impression, and to give a fair view of the writings of the more prominent of the English writers in prose and verse. The biographical notices are judicious, and the extracts are made with taste and discrimination, and present most attractive specimens of the treasures of our incomparable English language.

I have adopted it in my school, and have found it so useful and interesting that I hope it will obtain the circulation which it so richly deserves.

Espectfully, yours, GEO. B. EMERSON.

From Rev. Henry P. Tappan, D. D., Principal of a Young Ladies' School, New York. New York, October 9, 1848.

I have introduced your "Compendium" into my school, on account of its great excellence, and the satisfactory manner in which it supplies a desideratum. The literature of our noble language is so various and rich, and runs through so many centuries, that to form a Compendium which shall at the same time be sufficient.

The above-named work is for sale by-C. M. SAXTON, Fulton street, New York; PHILLIPS & SAMPSON, Washington street, Boston CUSHING & BROTHER, Baltimore; BRADLEY & ANTHONY, H. W. DERBY & CO., and J. F. DESILVER, Cincinnati; J. V. COWLING & CO., Louisville; and by Booksellers

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Promotion. Seniority and Capacity. Panorama of Switzerland. Proper Rendering of the Word "God."
Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by
B. LITTELL & CO., Boston.

Washington, December 27, 1845. Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains in deed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immence extent-and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in

English languages, comprehension, includes a portraiture of the numan minu is comprehension, includes a portraiture of the numan minu is comprehension of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1849,

on.
Orders, enclosing the oarh, will be promptly executed, and hould be addressed to the Publishing Agent,
WILLIAM HARNED,
No. 61 John street, New York. LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Count at Lase, Columbus, Ohio. Office up stairs in Heourt's Building, between American Hotel and Neil Ho Business connected with the profession, of all kinds,

## THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era. FARMING LANDS NEAR WASHINGTON.

No. 3.

As to the prices of lands circumjacent to the Federal City, I shall not be pardoned if I omit to give an opinion at an early period in our series; and I am fully aware of the difficulty of arriving at anything like certainty in regard to that which is, in reality, so uncertain and full of change. The lawyers tell us much of real estate—meaning, thereby, estates in lands and tenements; terms to which, in my simplicity, I was accustomed, formerly, to affix the idea of something stable, fixed, permanent, and of determinate value. But, in after life, I have found reason to change many of my ideas in relation to the values of things, and even of that portion of the solid earth upon which I daily tread. Of all the estates which men here covet, I have learned, indeed, that there is nothing, unless it be the ultra of fancy stocks, that varies more in their esteem than real estates. That which in its nature would seem to be most stable, which in its nature would seem to be most stable, and guarded, at least, from adverse change, is in truth most liable to fluctuations affecting unfavorably its value. There are so many circum-stances upon which the current value of land, at any given point, depends, that this remark may have a just application to many parts of the counhave a just application to many parts of the country, in which prices, on the average, are, through a series of years, steadily advancing. It was so formerly, and may be at present, in some of the rich and fertile regions of the West. Most people, familiar with the subject, may refer to individual cases, where lands purchased in Ohio, and held twenty years, under all the burden of road, county, and State taxes, have, after that lapse of time, been sold at less than their prime cost; but these cases are not the criterion, even in their these cases are not the criterion, even in their neighborhood, of general value. This is so to a ater extent in this region, where fertility i not a prevailing characteristic of the soil. A ill cultivated, suffering from previous exhaustion, and capable, in its actual state, of producing only the most menger crops, is thrown upon the market, and, like stocks discredited on 'change, it finds no buyers. But something must be done: it is a burden to the owner, and he must be rid of it. In desperation, he yields it up to the first person who makes him an offer. Lands are often

thus deserted, rather than sold.

In the immediate vicinity of Washington, and especially to the north of the city, the nearest farming lands bear a somewhat funcy value. They are sought after, not merely for their capacity of producing abundant crops, but as sites for suburban dwellings and rural retreats. But even for these purposes, and in small parcels, some very desirable localities have, within two or three desirable localities have, within two or three-years, sold, at a distance of about two miles from the market, at about \$125 per acre. This is on the high public road to Montgomery county, Maryland. A little to the east of it, and about a mile further from the city, lies the highly improv-ed and very beautiful country seat of our esteem-ed fellow-citizen, George W. Riggs, Esq., consist-ing, as originally purchased by him in 1843, of fifty acres. Its dwelling had then recently been burnt, the farm was but indifferent; the chief value of the place was its commanding site and its burnt, the farm was but indifferent; the chief value of the place was its commanding site and its thriving and productive peach orchard. This land was then bought at less than \$60 per acre. A greatly increased value has since been given to it, by the erection of tasteful buildings, and the judicious cultivation and manuring of the land.

About a wile beyond this like the land formerly About a mile beyond this, lies the land formerly occupied by Alexander Sheppard Esq., now deceased, of good quality, well situated, and having the improvements of substantial frame buildings. The price of this when sold at auction, a year or The price of this when sold at auction, a year or two since, was, I think, \$30 per acre. Returning from this point by a more easterly road, we pass lands of various quality, some of which have been sold at prices varying from \$60 to \$150 per acre, but interspersed among them are tracts which might be bought at much less prices.

On the eastern side of the Anacostia, or Eastern acre, but he for the Parameter is a better found shirting.

On the eastern side of the Anacosta, or Lastern Branch, (of the Potomac,) is a belt of land skirting the river, which is highly esteemed for its adaptation to the purposes of early gardening. The first peas, strawberries, melons, and sweet potatoes, of domestic growth, which appear in our market, are the productions of this land. It is for market, are the productions of this land. It is for the most part badly cultivated, though there are some good gardens here, and with due care all might be rendered productive. These lands may be said to vary in price, as shown by the actual tired from the river, they have been sold as low as \$8. I know of some wooded tracts, which, within two years past, have sold at from \$8 to \$10 per acre, on which wood enough might be cut to pay

twice over for the land.

All the lands of which I have spoken are within four miles of the Capitol in the City of Washing-ton, and their values are, no doubt, not a little af-fected by their vicinity to the market. If, within this range, any lands are to be found of less price than I have named, they may be presumed to be of

Taking a wider circuit, say from 4 to 10 miles from the city, the prices of very tolerable lands may be said to range at from \$3 to \$10 per acre. At the latter price, some very good and improved farms, favorably situated, may be obtained. Those who would buy at \$3, must expect to bestow much who would buy at \$3, must expect to bestow much hard labor upon their land, and some nourishment if they would make it fertile. But, I repeat what I have said before, that there are no lands around us which may not be reclaimed to fertility, with less labor and cost than have been lavished upon

the sel-coast lands of Massachusetts which are now heavy productive.

Of late years, there has been a large influx of Northern settlers into Fairfax county, Virginia, adjoining to the District of Columbia. This movement commenced some eight or ten years ago, and had its origin, no doubt, in the low price of lands there. Many tracts were sold as low as from \$2 to \$5 per acre; some few with respectable

dwellings on them.

The influx of a few Northern-people led the way for more, till now some hundreds of families are said to be settled there. GREGORY.

#### From the Louisville Examiner. AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

We are continually receiving from our sub-scribers letters upon the subject of Colonization, and of the most opposite character. To-day we may receive a letter from an earnest friend in one part of the State, urging us by all means to advocate Colonization as an essential feature of the Emancipation scheme, and intimating very significantly that, unless Colonization and Emancipation are thus connected, he can do nothing for the cause. To-morrow, the mail, it may be, will bring a letter from another friend in a different part of the State, full of apprehension lest we should support that "impracticable and absurd plan of Colonization, which is only a hindrance to Emancipation, and an obstacle in the way of

A word in reply to both these friends, and to all whom they represent. We have not taken, we do not mean to take, the position either of advocates or opponents of Colonization, and for this reason: Colonization and Emancipation have no ial, no necessary connection. They may essential, no necessary connection. They may be united or not, as circumstances may determine, but, certainly, they are in themselves entirely independent subjects. Now, we have felt, and still do feel, that our special work, as conductors of the Examiner, is to advocate to the best of our powers one only of these two great causes, viz: the cause of Emancipation.

We cannot therefore take the position of advocates of the Colonization cause, nor, on the other hand, can we take the position of opponents of that cause. We hail, as friends and brothers, all who carnestly desire the progress and success of

who earnestly desire the progress and success of freedom, in whatever class they may be found,

fess that we have no sympathy with any plan of expatriation, any plan that will drive the black man, however great his reluctance, to the shores of Africa. Any such plan we regard as unnecessary and unjust, and fraught with danger to the young Republic of Liberia. If you compel the black man to go to Liberia, it becomes to him a place of dread. He will regard it as the Botany Bay of the United States; and, instead of going with the heart and hope of a freeman, he will go with the sullenness and gloom of a prisoner. Every emigrant ship which sails from America will depart under auspices almost as sad and forbidding, as those which mark the departure of England's convict-ships on the gloomy voyage to the South Sea. Liberia, if you would have it flourish, must be freely sought. If you would have its citizens happy, they must go with the hopefulness of emigrants, not with the despair of exiles. Compulsory expatriation is therefore unjust—unjust both to the emigrants who go and to the country whither they go. And it is unnecessary; for if Liberia is destined to become, as we confidently believe it will become, the most desirable home on earth for the black man, then no compulsion will be needed to send him there. He will go with eagerness and delight; and, thus going he will be prepared to become, at the in-He will go with eagerness and delight; and, thus going, he will be prepared to become, at the instant of his arrival, a happy, hopeful, useful

## LETTER FROM W. C. BRYANT.

Mr. Bryant, who is travelling South, writes to the Evening Post, under date of March 31, 1849, respecting what he observed at Augusta, Georgia

The people of Augusta boast of the beauty of their place, and not without some reason. The streets are broad, and in some parts overshadowed with rows of fine trees. The banks of the river on which it stands are high and firm, and woody declivities, of a pleasant aspect, overlook it from the west and from the Carolina side. To the south stretches a broad champaign country, on which are some of the finest plantations of Geor-gia. I visited one of these, consisting of ten thou-and acres, kept throughout in as perfect order as a small farm at the North, though large enough

for a German principality.

But what interested me most was a visit to a cotton mill in the neighborhood—a sample of a class of manufacturing establishments where the poor white people of this State and of South Carolina find occupation. It is a large manufactory, and the machinery is in as perfect order as in any of the mills at the North. "Here," said a gentleof the mills at the North. "Here," said a gentle-man who accompanied us, as we entered the long apartment in the second story, "you will see a sample of the brunettes of the piney woods." The girls, of various ages, who are employed at the spindles, had for the most part a sallow, sick-ly complexion, and in many of their faces I re-marked that look of mingled distrust and dejec-

marked that look of mingled distrust and dejec-tion which often accompanies the condition of ex-treme, hopeless poverty. "These poor girls," said one of our party, "think themselves extremely fortunate to be employed here, and accept work gladly. They come from the most barren parts of Carolina and Georgia, where their families live wretchedly, often upon unwholesome food, and as idly as wretchedly; for hitherto there has been no manual occupation provided for them from idly as wretchedly; for hitherto there has been no manual occupation provided for them, from which they do not shrink as disgraceful, on account of its being the occupation of slaves. In these factories, negroes are not employed as operatives; and this gives the calling of the factory girls a certain dignity. You would be surprised to see the change which a short time effects in these poor people. They come barefooted, dirty, and in rags; they are scoured, put into shoes and stockings, set at work, and sent regularly to Sunday school, where they are taught what none of them have been taught before—to read and write. In a short time they become expert at their work;

In a short time they become expert at their work; they lose their sullen shyness, and their physiognomy becomes more open and cheerful. Their families are relieved from the temptations to theft and other shameful courses, which accompany the condition of poverty without occupation. 

I perceived that they had not yet acquired all that elegity and only lose in their works which that alacrity and quickness, in their work, which you see in the work people of New England mills. In one of the upper stories, I saw a girl of a clearer complexion than the rest, with two long curls swinging behind each ear, as she stepped about with the air of a duchess. "That girl is from the North," said our conductor; "at first, we placed an expert operative from the North in each story of the building, as an instructor and pattern to

the rest.

I have since learned that some attempts were made at first to induce the poor white people to work side by side with the blacks in these mills. They utterly failed; and the question then became, with the proprietors, whether they should employ blacks only, or whites only; whether they employ blacks only, or whites only; whether they should give these poor people an occupation which, while it tended to elevate their condition, secured a more expert class of work people than the ne-groes could be expected to become, or whether they should rely upon the less intelligent and more negligent services of slaves. They decided at length upon banishing the labor of blacks from their mills. At Graniteville, in South Carolina about ten miles from the Savannah river, a little manufacturing village has lately been built up, where the families of the crackers, as they are where the lamines of the tracers, as they are called, reclaimed from their idle lives in the woods, are settled, and white labor only is employed. The enterprise is said to be in a most

resperous condition.
Only coarse cloths are made in these mills only coarse crowns are made in the shirting; strong, thick fabrics, suitable for negro shirting; and the demand for this kind of goods, I am told, s greater than the supply. Every yard made in this manufactory at Augusta is taken off as soon as it leaves the loom. I fell in with a Northern man in the course of the day, who told me that these mills had driven the Northern manufacturers of coarse cottons out of the Southern market.

"The buildings are erected here more cheaply," he continued, "there is far less expense in fuel, and the wages of the work people are less. At first, the boys and girls of the 'cracker' families were engaged for little more than their board; their wages are now better, but they are still low. I am about to go to the North, and I shall do my best to persuade some of my friends, who have been almost ruined by this Southern competition, to come to Augusta and set up cotton mills."

There is water power at Augusta sufficient to turn the machinery of many large establishments. A canal from the Savannah river brings in a large volume of water, which passes from level to level, and might be made to turn the spindles and drive the looms of a populous manufacturing town. Such it will become, if any faith is to be placed in present indications, and a considerable manufacturing population will be settled at this place, drawn from the half-wild inhabitants of the most canal from the Savannah river brings in a large parren parts of the Southern States. I look upon the introduction of manufactures at the South as an event of the most favorable promise for that part of the country, since it both condenses a class of population too thinly scattered to have the ben-efit of the institutions of civilized life—of education and religion—and restores one branch of la-bor, at least, to its proper dignity, in a region where manual labor has been the badge of servi-

where manual labor has been the badge of servitude and dependence.

One of the pleasantest spots in the neighborhood of Augusta is Somerville, a sandy eminence, covered with woods, the shade of which is carefully cherished, and in the midst of which are numerous cottages and country seats, closely embowered in trees, with pleasant paths leading to them from the highway. Here the evenings in summer are not so oppressively hot as in the town them from the highway. Here the evenings in summer are not so oppressively hot as in the town below, and, dense as the shade is, the air is dry and elastic. Hither many families retire during the hot season, and many reside here the year round. We drove through it as the sun was setting, and called at the dwellings of several of the hospitable inhabitants. The next morning, the railway train brought us to Barnwell district, in South Carolina, where I write this.

I intended to send you some notes of the agricultural changes which I have observed in this part of South Carolina since I was last here, but I have hardly time to do it. The culture of wheat has been introduced, many planters now raising

railway train brought us to Barnwell district, in South Carolina, where I write this.

None rejoice more heartily than we in the prosperity of the Colony, now the Republic of Liberia. We watch with eager solicitude the progress of that young commonwealth; for we believe that if it prospers and advances, as it bids fair to do, it will prove instrumental of immeasurable good to the world. By its success it will demonstrate the capacity of the black man for self-government, and thus will present an unanswerable and overwhelming argument in behalf of freedom to the men who find, in the alleged incapacity of the black man, a reason for enslaving him.

This is not the only service which the Republic of Liberia may do to the colored race. Let it of the country, and to protect the planter against the embarrassments which often arise from the fluctuating prices of the great staple of the South, cotton. But I have no time to dwell upon this subject. To-morrow I sail for Cuba.

This is not she only service which the Republic of Liberia may do to the colored race. Let it advance, as it promises to advance, in all the elements of social prosperity and national greatness, and it will offer to the black man a country for his race as well as for himself, in which he may occupy, without let or hindrance, the position of a man, and enjoy manhood's duties and manbood's privileges. There he will come in contact with none of those fearful and disheartening prejudices, which render his race the Pariah caste of America. There will he enjoy that social and civil equality, without which one cannot have the hopes of a man or the success of a man. Gladly and gratefully should we welcome the day in which the prosperity and happiness of Liberia would be so great and so well established that the black man would voluntarily and eagerly seek a home there. It would be a thrilling sight, to behold vessel after vessel leaving our Atlantic pria, filled, not with sad exiles, driven from their native land, but with happy emigrants, going forth under the guidance of the spirit of freedom, to seek other and better climes. We rejoice, for the black man's sake, at every inducement which Liberia presents to him to become a voluntary emigrant. But we frankly con-

resident of Cincinnati and vicinity for nearly a quarter of a century of manhood, while he is comparatively a new comer. I weigh nearly two hundred pounds—he about one hundred and four.

My head is gray—his is fair and flaxen. He is a lawyer—I am not. He is an excellent speaker—II would be greatly lawyer were possible, the reaction would be certain. Slavery grown insolent and nappring sould be hought to an end only by paratively a new comer. I weigh nearly two hundred pounds—he about one hundred and four. My head is gray—his is fair and flaxen. He is a lawyer—I am not. He is an excellent speaker—I never had the gift of the "gab." James W. Taylor is called "Resolution Taylor," from his propensity to make and circulate resolutions—I am known to keep all mine, perseveringly. He is a clever fellow, fanciful in his theories, and eccentric in practice—while I am neither, but decidedly the best looking, so that, if beauty is to be preferred to youth, he can stand back. I have no doubt, my friend James W. Taylor is as desirous, so far as political, social, and religious opinions are concerned, to keep clear of my name and reputation, cerned, to keep clear of my name and reputation, cerned, to keep clear of my name and reputation, as I am of his. Having had more experience than my young and esteemed friend, it is not singular that this should be the case. The steadiness of purpose and balance of mind belonging to my time of life might look as suspicious upon his young shoulders, as his active, enterprising, try-all-things disposition would do with one whose theoretical knowledge has been consolidated, purified, and adjusted by experience. I think it would be a good plan for both of us to call a public meeting, and show ourselves, for the edification of the public.

Will my young friend add a word in season, and keep this banl in motion?

JAMES D. TAYLOR.

## FRATERNAL ADVICE.

ADDRESSED TO THE CHRISTIAN CITIZENS OF THE SLAVE STATES OF THE AMERICAN UNION.

[Translated from the Archives du Christianisme.] We have hesitated to write the following lines. Is not our voice too feeble thus to cross the Atlantic? Does it belong to us—to us, the least among Christians—to place ourselves in the atti-tude of censors? Three motives induce us to go forward.

forward.

The first, and perhaps the strongest, is, the lively feeling of distress and alarm which is excited in us by the view of that great scandal—the rapid growth of slavery, and its schemes of conquest, in the nineteenth century, in a Protestant country. Our heart is full; it must break forth. The second motive is, that the union of the mbers of the body of Christ can be established only by the habitual performance of those acts which such a union contemplates. If we live strangers to each other; if we have in our eye the churches of Europe, the churches of America, and not the Church of Christ; if our oneness never manifests itself; if we know not how to take reciprocally our part of the successes and the reverses, of the progress and the faults, of those who belong with us to the Lord Jesus—we shall turn our back from the mark we are now called, more than ever, to pursue. Yes, we feel it, we also are culpable for the evil which we shall int out, and we are truly humbled on account

Finally, our third motive is, that others, more important and more influential than we, may echo the same admonitions. It is important to incor-porate these sentiments hereafter with the Evan-gelical Christianity of our day; for, it is interested as a whole, it is threatened as a whole, it should be agitated as a whole, it ought universally to take up this grave subject of investigation and of

prayer.

It is known that the United States have added to their immense empire provinces no less im mense, severed from Mexico. Now, the inhabit ants of these provinces (New Mexico and California) have petitioned Congress to prohibit the reëstablishment of slavery, long since abolished among

At first, their request seemed unnecessary, the matter being already settled. For who would dare at this day, in face of the emancipations which have been effected or are in progress, to in-troduce slavery into a country where it has ceased to exist? Alas! the crime seemed impossible, but it The inhabitants of New Mexico know i well; for they have seen, at their very door, the Southern States of the Union reëstablish slavery in a province previously severed from Mexico-i Texas. There were no slaves in Texas under the Government of Catholic Mexico. Slavery has conquered this vast territory under the Gov-ernment of the Protestant United States. The fact is too certain. Nothing is done to

remedy it. Texas is abandoned to the invasions of slavery; but they dare to insist upon some measure which assigns a limit to these invasions, exists, without expelling it from the places where it has lately established itself, says to it, Thou shalt go no further. They dare to ask that New Maxico and California may be preserved from the fate of Texas. Well, a pretension which strikes us only by its timidity, is characterized as insolent, in full Congress, by one of the principal representatives of the South—by Mr. Calhoun. Still farther, the two Chambers of the Legislature of South Carolina pass a resolution in which they protest against the proposal to interdict the establishment of slavery in New Mexico and California. They adopted the resolution passed by the Legislature of Virginia in 1847, declaring null any acts of Congress which should prohibit the reëstablishment of slavery in conquered territories.

They sent a copy of their resolution to the Legislatures of all the slave States, as an invitation to concert with them measures which shall afford protection to the interests, the rights, the prop-

rty, and the honor of the Southern States.

This is terrible, incredible. After having read t over and over again, one still asks if it is possi-ble that such a league has had the audacity to of that such a league has had the audacity to form itself in the presence of a frowning world—of the world which, degraded and sinful as it is, has nevertheless imbibed enough of the teachings of Christianity to be indignant at the thought of the propagation of slavery. If the world is indignant, if Christians weep, if Protestants veil their faces—French Protestants, above all, experience a follow of inavyressible artisf.

a feeling of inexpressible griof.

We remember that South Carolina, whose Legislature thus speaks, was colonized by our Huguenots. We have read, in the excellent work of Dr. Baird, the history of Judith Manigault, and of other emigrants. Happy in being able to sing our psalms again with freedom in the forests of the New World, they repaired every Sabbath to their church at Charleston, from their plantations scattered all along the banks of the

There is no nobility equal to that of the inhabitants of Carolina. It is only that of other States in the Union which can compare with it. All owed their foundation to the persecutions of Europe. All had confessors of the truth as first colonists. England, Scotland, France, Germany, Poland, Bohemia, Piedmont, sent them the elite of

Churches crushed by the enemy.

We address ourselves, therefore, with confidence to the children of these glorious fathers. The planters of the seventeenth century sacrificed much that they might serve the Lord. The Christians of the nineteenth century, shall they not lso sacrifice something?
Yes, there is need of sacrifices—we know it—

Yes, there is need or sacrinces—we know teand grievous sacrifices. We do not wish to deny
it. It is only by being charitable and true, it is
only by putting ourselves in the place of those
whom we exhort, that we can hope to convince
them. We do not believe that anything is gained
that decline in danunciation or invectives. Let them. We do not believe that anything is gained by dealing in denunciation or invectives. Let us be just; and remember that, were we inhabi-tants of the Southern States of the Union, were we proprietors of slaves, we should be in great of yielding to the temptation which solici

danger of yielding to the temptation which solicits our brethren.

It is indisputable that Slavery is necessitated to conquer, that it may not perish. In fact, its maintenance is possible only as the Slave States and the Free States are balanced in Congress. When liberty has full sway, it multiplies the sources of public prosperity; and it follows, that the Free States increase much more rapidly than the Slave States; and event by appropriating to the Free States increase much more rapidly than the Slave States; and except by appropriating to themselves the conquests made from Mexico, the latter will soon find themselves incapable of struggling against emancipation.

On the other side, emancipation is for them a momentous question. Their manner of cultivating the soil binds them, if not by necessity, at least he whilt the preservetion of Slatory.

Still farther, the black population is so increased among them that it has reached the number of three millions, and in many States it exceeds the number of the white population.

These are not slight obstacles, and we are not

These are not slight obstacles, and we are not surprised at the pressure that a false opinion exerts even upon Christians.

But after having admitted all the extenuating circumstances, we have a right to demand firmly what our faith requires. What! Has Christianity no higher claim to honor, perhaps, than the abolition of Slavery, which it has vanquished, without even speaking of it, by the sole power of a principle incompatible with it—and shall Christians defame this honorable distinction? What! Has Protestantism no moral victory to boast more brilliant than English emancipation, followed by Has Protestantism no moral victory to boast more brilliant than English emancipation, followed by emancipations in many other countries—and shall Protestants annul this victory, by inflicting upon the Reformation the reproach of a premeditated and systematic restoration of Slavery by the act of Protestants?

Let us consider for a moment the effect of so deplets the approach. The United States are declared to the states are declared to the second of the second

Let us consider for a moment the effect of so deplorable an event. The United States are destined inevitably to absorb progressively every part of Mexico. But shall Slavery march step by step with their regiments? Shall one calculate beforehand at how many millions of square leagues given up to Slavery, and how many millions of new slaves, must be valued the future success of their armies? That would be to enlist against them all those (and we are of the number) who love them, who applaud their suc-

and usurping, could be brought to an end only by a catastrophe. A war with England, the flag of a deliverer planted upon any point whatever of the American coast, and the black race would

the American coast, and the black race would rise as one man.

But it is not to selfishness that we wish to address ourselves. We appeal to the heart and to the faith of our brethren; and we do this with so much the more confidence, because we know that many have already begun to prepare, both by precept and example, the only remedy which would be peaceable and Christian.

May they redouble their efforts and their courage. The moment is decisive. To permit the extension of slavery is to abandon the idea of putting an end to it in any other way than by extermination. The duty which they have to discharge is difficult; but it is the calling of Christians to do difficult things. Here, indeed, they have no choice; for we cannot suppose that any one among them has habituated his mind to the thought that within fifty years one-third of the New World should be delivered over to Slavery by the act of Protestants.

very by the act of Protestants.

They know better than we what that word Slavery means. Whatever kindness they may exhibit personally toward their blacks, they know that these men for whom Christ died are sold in the market, sold (when anything is to be gained by it) to the separation of husband from wife, and of the mother from her children. They know that men for whom Christ died are, in many States deprived of the right of learning to read the word of Jesus Christ. They know that Slavery engenders immorality the most disgusting and cor-rupt, both in masters and slaves. They know that Southern journals are filled with advertise-ments in which fugitive slaves are described by the mutilations which they have received, and by the initials which the red-hot iron has impressed upon different parts of their bodies. They know, finally, that there is a frightful internal slave trade, which has nothing to envy in that of Africa. On the one hand, the breeding States (such as Carolina and Virginia)—in which one of the principal branches is that of breeding slaves, as they breed horses in a stud; on the other hand, the consuming States, whose agents traverse every year the plantations of Virginia, buying here a woman, there a man, there a child, and embarking upon the Mississippi these unfortunates whom they the Mississippi these unfortunates whom they have separated from all that is dear to them, and who go to serve as food for the devouring plantations of the South.
All this is something which our brethren know

better than we, and which they, without doubt, detest as much as we.

Let them put themselves energetically to the work. Let them look to Him who is able to work. Let them look to film who is able to strengthen them; let them count also upon the sympathies and the prayers of Christians through-out the world. Their responsibility is great; their difficulties will be great also; but God is

we might have addressed ourselves to the Abolitionists of the Northern States. But it seemed to us that it was more open and more Christian to go right to our brethren, and tell them of our love, of our respect, of our compassion, (for they are to be pitied,) not forgetting our confidence in them, which will not be mistaken.

#### NAUTICAL ROMANCE.

The following romantic story of real life we find in the Bombay Telegraph and Courier. The heroine of the affair truly exhibited unusual qualities of mind. The Telegraph says:

The Rainbow, from Southampton to Aden, arrived there about the 16th ultimo. Captain Arnold, her late commander, died ten days before the ship reached that port, and the chief mate was so habituated to drunkenness that he had been confined to his cabin several times during the passage. The captain's daughter, about sixteen years of age, was on board, and, after her father's death, the second mate, who had assumed the command and each mate, who had assumed the command, made a daring and insidious attempt to entice the young lady and run away with the ship. She indignantly and successfully repelled all his base and dastardly attempts, and, although suffering under a painful bereavement, at once rushed on the quar-ter deck, and made a public appeal to the ship's crew, as British seamen, and threw herself on their protection. This well-judged resolution had the desired effect: the seamen (except two of their number, who were led away by the second mate) declared, with that manly feeling which sailors so often display, that they would to a man protec her from all harm, and told the second mate and their misguided shipmates, in very plain terms, that if he, the second mate, gave the slightest molestation to their late commander's daughter, they would pitch him overboard; and any one else who dared to follow his example should share the same fate.

same fate.

Miss Arnold then, with great presence of mind, begged the ship's company would grant her one especial favor. Her character, her manners, and the well-timed appeal which she had already made, induced the crew to declare their assent to any-thing she might ask. Miss Arnold then said that the safety of the ship and her own security from insult could only be insured by throwing overboard that instant every drop of spirits in the ship. Without hesitation, the seamen consented, and, leaving no time for reflection, they forthwith got the spirits on deck and threw every drop overboard. From that time, Miss Arnold had her screened cot secured near the wheel, and slept alongside the binnacle, and three of the crew kept a faithful watch around her during the remainder of the voyage; and these faithful guardians of one of our beloved countrywomen never failed to evince the utmost respect, and preserved the most rigid decorum, honorable in every point of view

to themselves and to that charge which they had pledged themselves to undertake. Miss Arnold wrote a statement of all these occurrences, and forwarded it to Captain Haines, on the ship's arrival, when the second mate and disaffected men were arrested and sent to prison. The chief officer had indulged himself to such an excess that, after the captain's death, and in the absence of all means of resort to his favorite stim-

ulants, he was perfectly useless.

Miss Arnold became the welcome guest of Captain Thomas, at Aden, and every possible attention was shown to this noble-minded lady by the

whole society there.

Subsequent to Miss Arnold's charge against the second mate, Captain Haines applied to her for a circumstantial statement of what occurred on board the Rainbow after her father's death.

The lady complied with his request immediately, and her narrative was so well and ably written that it excited admiration on all sides. At her solicitation, her father's remains were preserved in a cask of spirits, and were buried at Aden the day after the ship's arrival. She had always kept his accounts. The second mate navigated the ship, but several of the crew knew the proper course to Aden, and all his proceedings were nar-

## From the Flag of Our Union. DODGING A MILITIA FINE.

BY THE YOUNG 'UN.

In days gone by, when objectionable militia laws were in force in Massachusetts, the customary lraft was made in a country town, a few mile from Beston, and a notice to "appear, armed and equipped according to law," was left at the boarding house of a wag who possessed very little martial "music" in his soul. Determined that he would neither train nor pay a fine, and entertaining, withal, a very indifferent opinion of the utility of the system, he took no notice of the summons. Having been duly "warned," however, as he anticipated, at the expiration of a few weeks, the sergeant waited upon him with a bill of nine shillings for non-attendance at the muster. "You're fined, sir-nine shillings-non-appear

"What is it?" asked the wag, pretending to "What is it?" asked the wag, pretending to misunderstand the collector.

"Fine for not training!" bawled the other.

"Shan't pay it, fellow!"

"It will be three dollars next time I call."

But the wag couldn't hear a word he said; and in the course of another month he received a permeters were not provided.

in the course of another month he received a peremptory summons to appear, forthwith, at a court martial in the district, instituted for the purpose of trying delinquents, and collecting such fines as could be scared out of the non-performers of duty. Having fixed upon a final plan to dodge the issue, at the appoinied hour he waited upon the court, to show cause, if any he had, why he shouldn't willingly have toted a musket and knapsack about the town for twelve mortal hours, and otherwise perform the legal duties of a live "patriot."

He was ushered into the court room immediately—which was held in an old country house—where he discovered some three or four persons ately—which was held in an old country house—where he discovered some three or four persons seated, attired in flashy regimentals, and whose awful "yaller epolette" alone were sufficient to command the attention and respect of the profoundest beholder. Though somewhat disconcerted at this rather unexpected exhibition of spurs and buttons, he put a bold face on the matter, and he responded to the junior member of the august court; he advanced to the table, and the chief functionary commenced the examination:

"Your name, sir?"

The offender placed his hand quickly to the side of his head, without uttering a word or moving a muscle in his face.

"A little louder," said the wag, without reply-

"Name?" shouted the Judge.

"Taunton, Bristol county."
"What business do you follow?"
"Main street," said the delinquent.
"Your business?" yelled the officer. "Right-hand-side, as you go up."
"How long have you been there?"

About two miles and a half." "How old are you, old fellow?" con adge, nervously.

Boss carpenter."
What's the matter with your ears?"

"Dr. Scarpie's oil, sometimes."
"What, sir?"
"Sometimes Cure'em's ointment." Why don't you answer?" "Nearly five years."
"He's deaf as an adder," remarked the Judge, urning round to his subordinates, earnestly;

clear the lubber out."
"You are not liable to perform military duty," wag's car.

"I know that," said the fellow, coolly.
"His hearing improves," ventured the Ser "What do you suppose we sit here for?" asked the Judge, in a loud voice, at last. "A dollar and a half a day," said the prisoner.

"He may go, Mr. Sergeant."
"You may go," said the under officer, pointing the door

But our friend took no notice of the order. "You may go!" yelled the Judge. "Is it possi-ble a man can be as deaf as all that?" "I can't say," continued the delinquent, pretending not to understand, "but I should think"—
"Go—go!" screamed the Judge; "there's nothing to pay. I pity the general who has a regiment like you to command. Show him the door,

And our hero found himself at liberty. He was never again summoned to train during his residence in Taunton.

"INFORMATION OF THE BRAIN."-" So old Dr. Quill is dead," said Mrs. Partington, as she put an extra piece of butter to her bread; "they do say that he died of information of the brain; but they mustn't try to make me believe sich an unprobable story as that! Information on the brain, truly! why, he was the greatest fool I know on; I can't help laughing at his presumptuous ignorance. Why, didn't he at one of his lectures, one cold night last winter, try to make me believe, with a 'spectable ordinance, that the sun was then nearer the earth than it would be in the hottest days in summer? and didn't he try to suppress on my mind, when he called on me, that time is more ? Oh the delt! Why there's time is money? Oh, the dalt! Why, there's Cousin Slow—he has his whole time—he was never known to do anything but losf—and the world knows how poor he is. Oh, you can't make me believe sich stuff. I wonder what will carry me off, if he died of information !" and she rose from

ORIGIN OF GEE AND WHO-O .- Dr. Pegge, a curious antiquary, attempts to explain the origin of these words, so much in use with cartmen and drivers of oxen. He derives "gee" from the German word geh, which is the second person singular of the imperative of "gehen," to go.

"Wo," or "Who-o," he derives from the Dan-

ish word ho, which means stop. The French say "ho-la," "stop there." And in Shakspeare's "As you Like It," we find the following: "Cry ho-la you Like It." we find the following: "Cry ho-la to thy tongue, I prythee, it curvets unseasonably." Among nautical persons at sea, it is usual to cry "Ship aboy!" that is, "ship, stop." So in like manner, a little trading vessel, which the English term a "hoy." probably derives its name from stopping at different places to take in goods and passengers, when hailed from the shore.

The Philadelphia Times says that in California "a fine woman will be worth a fortune to any man." Will she not be anywhere? Scarcity always gives value.

FOR THE NATIONAL ERA.

When Eden was for man prepared, And God declared that all was good, Nature's realm three spirits shared— Their names were Music, Beauty, Love.

But when sin's moral chaos came, They three went weeping back to Heaven, Yet were permitted each to name Some boon for man from Eden driven. Music asked that in the zephyr She might still revisit earth, Carol at eve o'er lake and river, Wake each rill to chastened mirth.

Beauty asked, on cloud and hill-side, By lake and lawn, where floweret springs, At dawn, at eve, and sultry noon-tide, That she might spread her silken wings.

Love, with tearful eve appealing, Asked to plead in man's own heart— To share with him an humble dwelling, And in his sorrows bear a part.

AGENCY FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ZENAS C. ROBBINS, Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor for Patents, will prepare the necessary Drawings and Papers for Applicants for Patents, and transact all other business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions relating to the Patent Laws and decisions in the United States or Europe. He will procure rehearings on rejected applications for Patents, discover and point out the novel features—if there be any—prepare new papers and obtain Patents in all cases where there is any novelty involved. Persons at a distance, desirous of having examinations made at the Patent Office, prior to making application for a Patent, may forward (post paid, enclosing a fee of five dollars) a clear statement of their case, when immediate attention will be given to it, and all the information that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in person, relating to the novelty of their invention, and the requisite steps to be taken to obtain a Patent therefor—should it prove to be new—will be promptly forwarded to them by mail.

All letters on business must be post paid, and enclose a suitable fee where a written opinion is required.

CF Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

He has the honor of referring, by permission, to—

Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of Patents;

Hon. Willis Hall, New York;

Hon. Robert Smith, Illinois;

Hon. J. A. Rockwell, Connecticut:

And to the following testimonial from the Hon. Commissioner of Patents:

er of Patents:

Washington, November 28, 1848.

To all whom it may concern:
During the time I have filled the office of Commissioner of Patents, and for some time previous, Zenas C. Robbins, Esq., has followed the business of Fatent Solicitor in this city, and has been in the daily prosecution of business in the line of his profession at the Fatent Office.

I am well acquainted with Mr. Robbins personally, and believe him to be a man of integrity and ability, to whom persons at a distance may safely intrust their business. I am pleased to have the opportunity to say that he is faithful to the interests of his clients, and has been, thus far, very successful in the practice of his profession.

Jan. 11.

EDMUND BURKE.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS. P. H. WATSON, Attorney and Solicitor of Patents, W. ington, D. C., prepares Specifications and Drawi and solicits Letters Patent for new inventions, in this co

A residence near the Patent Office, where he can at all A residence near the Patent Office, where he can at all times have access to Models, Drawings, Records, and other sources of information that do not exist elsewhere, enables him to furnish more full and reliable information, to draw up specifications that will more completely secure the rights of the inventor, and to transact business, in general, with greater accuracy and dispatch than could possibly be done, were he less favorably located.

Models can be sent with entire safety through the Express. For evidence of his competency and integrity, he would respectfully refer to all those for whom he has transacted business.

ess.
Letters must be post paid.
Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.
Oct. 26.—\*tjl

THE BROWNSVILLE WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

PRS. BAELS AND MASON, in returning their grateful acknowledgments to the friends of the institution, and to a discerning public in general, for the liberal patronage hitherto received, announce at the same time that they have made essential improvements in the interior as well as exterior of the establishment, during last fall and winter, which will greatly enhance the comforts and amusements of invalids whe intend to visit this place during the ensuing summer. mer.

All of the prevailing diseases are treated here, and they
will endeavor to keep up the reputation the establishment
has won through the West, by strict attention to patients

A TTORNEYS, Solicitors, and Counsellors at Law. Office 20 Nassau street, New York. JOHN JAY. Feb. 8.—3m MAUNSELL B. FIELD.

BIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of Main and Court streets, Cincinnati.

JAMKS BIRNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner to take acknowledgment sof deeds and depositions for the States of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, New York, and Arkansas.

Jan. 5.—tf

JUDGE JAY'S LETTER TO BISHOP IVES.

A LETTER to the Right Kev. L. Silliman Ives, Bishop of
A the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of North
Carolina: occasioned by his late Address to the Convention
of his Diocese. By William Jay. Third edition.
The numerous readers of this most excellent and interesting letter, published in the National Era in 1847, will be
pleased to know that it has been handsomely sterostyped,
under the direction of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and is now for sale
at \$2.40 per hundred, or three cents single.

Orders, accompanied by the cash, and directing by what
conveyance they may be forwarded, will be promptly executed by
April 13.

61 JOHN Street, New York. JUDGE JAY'S LETTER TO BISHOP IVES.

DANIEL PEARSON, Cabot street, Beverly, Massachu May 4.

"GET THE BEST."

A LL young persons should have a Standard Dictionary at their clows. And while you are about it, get the best. That Dictionary is Nonh Webster's,

The great work, unabridged. If you are too poor, save the amount from off your back, to put it into your head.—Phrenological Journal.

Dr. Webster's great work is the best Dictionary of the This volume must find its way into all our public and good private libraries, for it provides the English student with a mass of the most valuable information, which he would in valu seek for elsewhere.—London Literary Gazette. vain seek for elsewbers.—London Luterary durents.

Containing three times the amount of matter of any other
English Dictionary compiled in this country, or any abridgment of this work.

Published by G & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Marsachusetts, and for sale by all Booksellers.

April 10.—confile

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE AND MONTH-LY REVIEW. THE Sixth Volume will commence on the 1st July, 1849, and the proprietor takes the occasion to announce to the numerous friends of his enterprise, that the success of the Magazine has thus far been wholly unprecedented in the history of publishing; the circulation is so large and so steadily increasing, that there can no longer be a doubt of the permanency of this

Unrivalled Periodical: and justifies him not only in continuing the liberal expenditure for illustrations and contributions from the first artist and authors in the country, but in still forther increasing the attraction of the work, until it shall reach a Circulation of 100,000 Copies.

This Magazine and Review is the cheapest wo'k in exist ence. For One Dollar, the subscriber is furnished with two handsome volumes of choice reading matter, amounting eight hundred pages, beautifully illustrated with hundred of superb engravings, from pictures by the greatest living relates. In the pages of Holden the reader obtains all the floating cossip of the current hour, in the ably conducted depart-

Topies of the Month, He who craves more solid matter for perusal, will find it is Sketches of Local and Foreign History. Sketches of Local and Foreign History.

The student of Character, and those who affect Criticism. will reap the worth of their subscription in a brilliant series of papers that discuss the merits of our most prominent men, Literary and Scientific. The author of these papers assumes high ground, and maintains it with such ability that his efforts have been compared with those of kindred writers, whose effusions enrich and give tone to the best magazines of Europe.

Essays, written in a pleasing style, and embracing much that is amusing, as well as abstruse and philosophical, are given as one of the condiments necessary to make the dish complete.

Fictions, the disciples of that school of literature will obtain here, to the extent of their wishes, in Original Nouvellettes, Funciful Nouvellettes, Funciful Nouvellettes, Funciful Nouvellettes, Funciful Nouvellettes, Funciful Nouvellettes, Funciful Nouvellettes, Records of Adventures, and Recitats of Life's Romance.

The Sentimental department is well supplied by poets of the highest caliber, who devote some of the best moments of their inspired hours to our service.

The Christian will ascertain, in our Riographics of Distinguished American Divines.

Biographies of Distinguished American Divines, abundant reasons for bestowing his favor upon our endeavors. These Biographies, together with our articles on Funous Domestic and Foreign Personages, are rendered more than ordinarily valuable and attractive by Portraits taken from Life, and engraved in the finest style of art.

The Publisher puts forth his claim to universal support, on the ground that his magazine is the

Cheapest and Best

Cheapest and Best

one before the public. For Fumilies, there is no periodical,
American or English, to equal it, either in point of usefulness, facilities of entertainment, or economy.

These assertions are not made in a catchpenny spirit, but
are promulgated in obedience to the strongest impulses of Truth and Philanthropy! Nothing offensive to morality is ever permitted to ages; and while our fictions and our

Departments of Humor Departments of Humor

Beray every license necessary to unlimited amusement, they
never descend to the delineation of namby-pambyism or of
false morality.

Remember, Holden's pages give, (besides engravings.) Reviews, Talen, Translations, Essays, Sketches of History,
Sentiment and Humor, Topics of the Month, Poetry, Romance of Fact and Imagination, Biography, Criticism, Science, Statistics of Worth, Satire, &c., together with

Transcripts of Life in California, written by the Editor (who is now in the gold region) an TERMS FOR 1849-(In Advance.) One copy -Five copies -Twenty copies

PREMIUM. PREMIO M.

Postmasters or others, sending twenty names and fifted dollars, will receive Vol. II of Holden's Magazine, handsom ly bound in muslin, and gilt-edged! Address, post-puid, CHARLES W. HOLDEN, April 19.—4t 109 Nassau street, New York.

GLASCOE, HENRY, & WEBB, COTTON and Tobacco Factors; Dealers in Blooms, P. Iron, Pig Lead, Bagging and Rope, &c.; Commission an Forwarding—Columbia street, next to Broadway Hotel, Cit elmati, Onio.

J. S. GLASCOE.

COMMISSION STORE. W.M. GUNNISON, General Commission Merchant, 101
Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md. Dec. 23.—1y JUST PUBLISHED, POSITION and Duties of the North with regard to Sla tvery, by Andrew P. Peabody. Reprinted from the Chris tian Examiner of July, 1843. An interesting and neat over ed pamphlet of 22 pages. Price, 10 cents single, \$1 per dox en. For sale at the Depository, \$1 John street, by Feb 3.

THE FREE SOIL READING ROOM AND HEADQUARTERS, A T the southwest corner of Sixth and Carpenter streets above Chesnut, Philadelphia, is now open for the Public and will continue so from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., each day, dur

and will continue so from S.A.M. to 10 P.M., each day, during the campaign.

The arrangements for the receipt of papers are not yet entirely complete, so that but a small proportion of those which are expected in a few days have been received. The Committee have made arrangements for the receipt of all the prominent Free Soil papers of the Union, and some both of neutral and opposite politics will be upon the files. Editors and publishers of Free Soil papers who have not been written to by the Committee, and who wish to avail themselves of the excellent opportunity afforded of displaying their sheets, where great good may be done to the cause by throwing their reading matter before the Public, can do so by mailing copies to the Free Soil Reading Room, Philadelphia.

Subscription lists to such papers as may desire it will be kept open at the Room.

By order of the Committee. Oct. 19.

PATENT Salamander Soapstone lined Iron Chests, that will stand more fire them any others made in this country. Also, a large supply of Patent Air Chamber Iron Chests, 700 now in use, and we still make chests in the ordinary way, at very low prices. State-lined Refrigerators, Water Filters, Portable Water Closets for the sick and infirm. Seal and Letter Copying Presses, Fire-Proof Doors for Banks and Stores.

76 South Third street, Philadelphia.

76 South Third street, Philadelphia. FIRE PROOF CHESTS.

N. B. Country Merchants are invited to call and examin or themselves, before purchasing elsewhere. Feb. 1. LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO. CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, Telegraph Buildings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular attention paid to collections.

Terms of Court, Cook County, Illinois.

County court—arst Monday in February, May, and October.

oper. Circuit court—second Monday in June and November. CF Demands for suit should be on hand twenty days be ore the first day of each term. Feb. 3.—I yr.gr. LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counsello at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office up stairs in Heren court's Building, between American Hotel and Neil House. Agusiness connected with the profession, of all kinds, puntually attended to.

Jan. 28. MEDICAL Practitioners and Surgeons, north side of 7th street, two doors east of Vine street, Cincinnati, Chio.

R. D. MUSSEY, M. D. W. H. MUSSEY, M. D. THE PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE,

A CCESSIBLE from all parts of the United States, situated two miles south of Woodbury, the county town of Gloucester county, New Jersey, (near Philadelphia,) is now open for the reception of patients.

The buildings having been erected expressly for the treatment of disease upon the Water-Cure system, the managers believe they can afford relief in all cases of Gout Rheumatism, Branchitts, incipient Consumption, Dyspepsia Constipation, Diarria, Paralysis, Nervous, Febrile, and Culaneous Diseases and in many other cases where the usual remedies have failed.

The treatment of disease by water is no longer matter of

taneous Diserses, and in many other cases where the usual remedies have failed.

The treatment of disease by water is no longer matter of experiment. But a few years have clapsed since the first Water-Cure Institution was opened in the United States; and the result of its administration, in both acute and chronic diseases, has convinced the most incredulous of its efficacy. This Establishment has been opened as a Water-Cure Institution strictly; yet, believing a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of medicine to be necessary for success under any system, we will not reject any of those aids and appliances deemed important to the welfare and health of the patients. The managers, while they offer the advantages of their institution to the diseased, would also tender them the comforts and conveniences of a home.

In the experience are skill of the Superintendent, (Dr. George T. Dexter,) who was one of the earliest practitioners of Hydronathy in this country, the managers have the utmost confidence.

of Hydronathy in this country, the managers have the ut-nost confidence.

The location of this lustitution has been selected for the most confidence.
The location of this Iustitution has been selected for the peculiar salubrity of its atmosphere, the purity and inexhaustible supply of wate, its proximity to Philadelphia, and the advantages which it offers for fully carrying out the principles and practice of the Water Cure.

The Bathing Department has been constructed after the European plan, every chamber being provided with a plunge, foot, and sits bath. The Dou he has a fall of twenty feet, and can be elevated ten feet higher if necessary, while the main plunge is supplied from a never-failing spring of pure water, of the invariable temp-rature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The servants and bath attendants have been selected with the greatest care, and are accustomed to the economy of an Hydropathic establishment.

Parkeville is about eight miles from Philadelphia, surrounded by a flourishing neighborhood of industrions and enterprising framers. Communication may be had with the city, either by water or otherwise, several times daily.

Terms—Eight dollars per week, which includes board, treatment, and all other charges, except washing. Those requiring extra accommodation will be charged accordingly. Patients will be expected to bring with them two linen sheets, two large woollen blankets, four comfortables, and half a dozen crash towels; or they may purchase them at the Institution, at their option.

Application to be made to Samuel Webb. Secretary, No. 58

Institution, at their option.

Application to be made to Summel Webb, Secretary, No. 58
South Fourth street. Philadelphia; to Dr. Dezier, at the
Institute; or to Dr. G. Bailey, jun., Washington city.

April 6.—1y

NEW YORK READING ROOM.

TREE READING ROOM at the Publication Office and Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, No. 61 John street, New York. — The advantages and accommodations of this establishment (superior to any other of the kind in this country) are positively free to all in addition to all the Liberty party newspapers now published, will be found a variety of others, Anti-Slavery, Javorable, and Pro-Slavery, comprising, in all, files of nearly one hundred weekly, sensi-monthly, and monthly periodicals, published in nineteen of the United States, in Canada, Great Britain, France, and Holland. A special invitation is extended to friends and strangers visiting New York, to spend their leisure time in looking over this extensive collection of useful information.

The National Era is received at the Reading Room, from Washington, by the earliest mail, and single copies may be purchased every Friday morning. NEW YORK READING ROOM.

washington, by the winds many superiors and superiors with the winds with the win

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE-1849 G. R. GRAHAM, J. R. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR.

The January number of Graham's Magazine—the first I number of the New Volume—is now ready for the mails and for shipments to agents. The Publishers and Editors, while expressing satisfaction in the extraordinary success, with which their efforts to elevate the character of the periodical literature of the country have been crowned, respectfully offer a statement of their preparations for the New Volume. It is well known that no other Magazine ever published in the English language has presented such as a wellfully offer a statement of their preparations for the New Yol. une. It is well known that no other Magazine ever published in the English language has presented auch an array of illustrious contributors. Bryant, Cooper, Paulding, Herbert, Longfellow, Hoffman, Willis, Fay, Simms, constitute alone a corps greater than any ever before engaged for a single work. An examination of our last volumes will show that these distinctions are successful to the best they have given to the world. They, with our other old contributors, will continue to enrich our pages with their productions; and several eminent authors who have not hitherto appeared in our pages will hereafter be added to the list. Of course, therefore, all attempts to compete with Graham's Magazine, in its literary character, will be unsuccessful. In every department, the highest talent in the country will be emisted, and no effort spared to maintain its present reputation as the leading literary periodical of America.

TERMS. Great inducements to Postmasters and Clubs, unequalled by those of any other Establishment. led by those of any other Establishment.

For three dollars, in advance, (par money in the States from which it is remitted,) one copy of Graham for one year, and mezzotint portraits, on proof sheets, of Gen. Taylor. Gen. Butter, Gen. Scott, Gen. Worth, and Capt. Walker. These pictures, properly framed, will make a valuable set of parlor or library pictures. They are engraved from undoubted originals, by the best artists, and are of themselves worthy the price of a year's subscription to Graham's Magazine. Or, at the option of the subscriber remitting three dollars, we will send any three of Miss Pickering's or Mrs. Grey's popular works, or a magnificent print, from the burin of a celebrated English artist. English artist.

For five dollars, two copies yearly, and a set of the portraits

For twe dollars, two copies yearly, and a set of the portraits above named, to each subscriber.

For ten dollars, five copies yearly, and a copy of the Maga-sine to the postmaster or other person forming the club.

For twenty dollars, eleven copies, and a set of the portraits to each subscriber, and a copy of the Magazine to the person forming the club. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, & WINDOW SHADES. MERCHANTS from the South and Weat would be amply recompensed by making cheap purchases for cash, by calling at the Carpet, Oil Cloth, and Window Shade Deport, Nos. 18 and 20 North Second atreet, Philadelphia, second floor, one door below Christ Church.

Three thousand pieces of Wilton, Brussels, Imperial, Ingrain, Damask, and Venitian Carpetings, with Oil Cloths, Mats. Rugs, Looking Glasses, Blinds, Window Shades, and Mattings, wholesale and retail, very low.

15 Thereal advances made on consignments of Carpetings and Oil Cloths.

March 15—lam12t

March 15.—lam 12t ARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed

Lard. Apply to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
Jan. 20. 23 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, (). NO FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. NO FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

A SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT in favor of withdrawing fellowship from Churches and Ecclesiastical Bodies toterating Slaveholding among them, by Rev. Silas McKeen, of Bradford, Vermont, is the title of a tract of 40 pages, just published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at their Depository in New York. Price—\$2.50 a hundred; single copy, 3 cents.

WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,
April 20.

61 John street, New York.

DE WOLF & FARWELL, A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. Office, Clark
street, opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois.
CALVIN DE WOLF.
Jan. 4—1y. WILLIAM W. FARWELL.

ADY'S BOOK AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.—The oldest Magazine in the United States; contains monthly sixty pages of reading matter, by the first writers in the country, twelve more than the New York magazines. Two splendid steel engravings, an undeniable authentic colored monthly fashion plate, model cottages and churches, crotect work and other matters for the ladies, all illustrated and well explained, &c. explained, &c.

Price for one year, which includes the Lady's Dollar News paper, making three publications in one month, \$3; two cories without the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, \$5; five copies with one to the person sending the club, \$10; eight copies with one to the person sending the club, \$10; eight copies, \$15; twelve copies, \$20.

A specimen of either the Lady's Book or the Lady's Bollar

Newspaper sent to any person paying postage on the reque Address L. A. GODEY, Feb. 3. No. 113 Chesnut street, Philadelphia BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY. BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having removed from No. 402 and 406, (where they have been located for about twenty years past,) to their new manufactory. No. 400, Washington street, Boston, will continue to manufacture Piano Fortes of every description. They have the exclusive right for manufacturing Coleman's patent Æolian Attachment in Massachusetts, with the right to vend in all parts of the country.

Every instrument purchased as above is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the purchase money will be refunded. Any orders by mail executed at as low prices as if the purchaser were present, and warranted as above

Firm—T. Gilbert and Wm. H. Jameson. Aug. 21.—10m

MPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality mirrove BLARD Oll.—Lard Oll of the finest quality,

1 equal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and
woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be
purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly
to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the
Lake, Atlantie, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies
and Canadas. Annly to and Canadas. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer

Jan. 20. COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Dealer in Free-Laber Dry Goods and Groceries, northwest corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Aug. 24.—3m

OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND, THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA. THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILIA.

OLD Br. Townsend is now about seventy years of age, and has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of the genuine original "Townsend Sarsaparilla." Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, reclaimed its excellence and wonderful healing power.

Grand and Unequalled Preparation Grand and Unequalled Preparation is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientific principles, by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal projecties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they enorthe properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they can be a supported as a support of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they can be supported as a support of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they can be supported as a support of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they can be supported as a support of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they can be supported as a support of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they can be supported as a support of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they can be supported by the support mentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under hast are the very essential medical properties of the root, which give to it all its value. The

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sursaparilla is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of lesing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on ever side, in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find i doing wonders in the cure of Consumption, Dyspepsia, an Liver Complaint, and in Rheumatism, Scrofula, and Piles Costiveness, all Culaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and all affections arising from and all affections arising from

Impurity of the Blood,

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from indigestion, from acidity of the stomach, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds, and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

Female Comminists.

Female Complaints.

It works wonders in cases of fluor albus or whites, falling of the womb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful menses, irregularity of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the kidney disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of Nervous Diseases and Debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other disea ses, as spinal irritation, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, swooning epileptic fits, convulsions, &c.

Is not this, then, The Medicine von Pre-eminently Need? But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be Compared with the Old Dr.'s, because of one Grand Fact, that the one is Incapable of De-

while the other does; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this borrible compound be poisonous to the system? What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid! What cause dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces:—flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhes, dysentery, oolic, and corruption of the blood? What is scrotula but an acid humor in the body! What produces all the humors which bring on cruptions of the skin, seald bead, salt rheum, erysipelas, white swellings, fever-sores, and all ulerations, internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes rheumatism, but a sour acid fluid, which insinuates itself between the joints and elieswhere, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which is acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature. Never Spoils,

worse to use, this
Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P.
Townsend!

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Genuine Original Sursuparilla, is an Initiation of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid, that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's amountain load of complaints.

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Saresparilla are heaven wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one sling thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is ne doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the agents of disease, instead of health?

It is to arrest frauda upon the unfortunate, to pour bain into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing hosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crush of the towns. The content of the

nity and means to bring his Grand, Universal, Concentrated Ren within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Washington City by—
D. For sale in Washington City by—
L. F. Calian Z. D. & W. H. Gilman
S. Butt M. Delany
Eidgely & Co.